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JPRS-UIA-86-007

12 February 1986

USSR Report

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

JULY-AUGUST CORRESPONDENTS' ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD

July Assignment

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 7, Jul 85 p 63: JULY APPOINTMENT

[Excerpt] Vladimir Pavlovich Dunayev has been approved as managing correspondent of the Soviet television and radio center in the USA. He was born in 1929. He graduated from the Moscow International Relations Institute. From 1951 until 1963 he worked as a literary staff member on the newspaper TRUD. He was a commentator of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Television and Radio (Gostelradio SSSR) and worked as manager of the Soviet television and radio correspondents' center in Great Britain. Since 1972 he has been a political reviewer for Central Television and Radio Broadcasting.

August Appointments

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8 Aug 85 p 50: AUGUST APPOINTMENTS

[Excerpts] Vladimir Pavlovich Abrosimov has been approved as a TASS correspondent in Bulgaria. He was born in 1944 and graduated with a major in journalism from Sofia University in Bulgaria. He has worked for TASS since 1973. He served as a TASS correspondent in the GDR and as an editor in the main department for socialist countries of the main foreign information editorial office.

Pavel Borisovich Kurashvili has been approved as manager of the NOVOSTI Press Agency (APN) bureau in Singapore. He was born in 1951. He graduated from the Moscow State University Institute for Asian and African Countries. He worked at APN from 1975. He served as a reviewer for the main editorial office for the Far East, as editor of the joint editorial board for problems of China on the Main Editorial Office for Socialist Countries and as editor of the APN information center in India. Since 1983 he has been the senior editor of the joint editorial board for countries of Southeast Asia of the Main Editorial Asian Office of the APN.

Mikhail Borisovich Leshchinskiy has been approved as the manager of the Soviet Television and Radio Department in Afganistan. He was born in 1945. He graduated from the Moscow Pedagogical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin. He worked

for the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Radio and Television (Gostelradio) from 1969. He was an editor and correspondent for the Main Editorial Information Office for Central Domestic Radio Broadcasting. Since 1976 he has managed the Department of Central Television Propaganda of the Main Editorial Office.

Zograb Mikayelovich Nalbandyan has been approved as a correspondent for the newspaper TRUD in Egypt. He was born in 1945. He graduated from the Yerevan Polytechnic Institute and the Literary Institute imeni A. M. Gorkiy. He worked in the press since 1971. He worked for the magazine LITERATURNAYA ARMENIYA and the republic newspaper KOMSOMOLETS. He was a department manager, executive secretary and deputy editor of the newspaper MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS. From 1980 until 1981 he worked as the first deputy executive secretary for the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA. Since 1981 he has been the executive secretary for the newspaper TRUD. He is a Ph.D. candidate in philology.

Vladimir Mikhaylovich Potapov has been approved as a correspondent for PRAVDA in Greece. He was born in 1951. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He began working for PRAVDA in 1977 and has served as a correspondent and a senior correspondent, and since 1983 has been a special correspondent in the Capitalist Countries Department of PRAVDA.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Skosyrev has been approved as an editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA in the department for Asian, African and Latin American countries. He was born in 1934. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He has worked in the press since 1959. He was the literary editor in the foreign department of the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, a correspondent for the newspaper IZVESTIYA in India, deputy editor for the foreign department of IZVESTIYA and a correspondent for IZVESTIYA in Singapore. From 1979 until 1985 he was an IZVESTIYA correspondent in Great Britain and Ireland.

Vladimir Borisovich Tyurkin has been approved as a correspondent for the newspaper PRAVDA in the countries of Western and Central Africa. He was born in 1947. He graduated from the Moscow State University Institute of Asian and African Countries and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. He has worked in the press since 1971. He was a literary associate and a correspondent in the PRAVDA Asian and African countries department. He served as a PRAVDA correspondent in Senegal and in Western African countries. Since 1984 he has been a special PRAVDA correspondent for the developing nations department.

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CSO: 1807/78
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WORLDWIDE TOPICS

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--In accordance with the program for the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition to the 6th continent, the scientific expeditionary ship Professor Zubov has departed. The ship will bring freight and scientific equipment, as well as the winter personnel who live and carry on research at the southern tip of the planet, to the icy continent. The steamships Captain Gotskiy and Pioneer of Estonia, which set sail earlier than the Professor Zubov, are already on their way to the coasts of Antarctica.
[Text] [Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 50, Dec 85 p 2] /9365

CSO: 1807/133

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

WESTERN PROTECTIONIST TRADE POLICIES HIT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Venyamin Shurygin: "The Policy of Protectionism"]

[Text] Now up for consideration by the U.S. Congress are as many as 300 proposals aimed at increasing the severity of the American protectionist policy in the field of foreign trade. Among them, for example, is a bill which would significantly reduce the import of textiles from a number of countries in Asia and Latin America. Protectionism is being utilized more and more widely also by other countries of the capitalist West in their trade with Asian, African, and Latin American states.

In recent years the question of trade ties between the countries of the West and the developing states has been unfailingly raised by the latter at all major international economic forums. And this is fully understandable, since the developed capitalist states are tightening up their own imperialist course, aimed at an intensified exploitation of the "third world" countries. The former colonial and dependent countries are suffering more and more from a non-equivalent exchange, the "price scissors" with raw materials on the one hand and industrial goods on the other hand. Under the conditions of the economic crisis which gripped the world of capitalism at the beginning of the 1980's, the volume of raw materials exported from the developing countries was reduced, while the prices on them just during the first three years of this decade fell by 40 percent.

During the last two decades the losses of the developing countries merely from the West's protectionist barriers amounted to approximately 700 billion dollars. It is not difficult to imagine the influence of such a policy on the rather weak economies of the young states, particularly those which, to a large extent, depend upon the foreign market--this and the curtailment of the sources of foreign currency, which they have been forced to spend in order to pay off their debts, and the exacerbation of the problems of inflation, the rise of prices for food and industrial goods, and, in the final analysis, the slowdown in the rate of economic development.

The trade ministers of 64 developing countries, who took part in a conference in Delhi this past summer, justifiably noted that the use of a protectionist policy by the countries of the capitalist West not only inflicts enormous damage to the economic development of the liberated states but also conceals

within itself a serious threat to the entire system of commodity exchange. This thought was asserted again by the representatives of the developing countries in the course of the recent discussions on questions of trade in the Second Committee of the UN General Assembly, which demanded that the United States cease its policy of blackmail and discrimination in the sphere of trade relations.

2384

CSO: 1825/22

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

CEMA: PROBLEMS IN MACHINE TOOL COOPERATION

Moscow *SERIYA EKONOMICHESKAYA* in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 85 pp 95-104

[Article by V. N. Gavrilov and D. A. Sadovskiy: "Problems and Prospects for the CEMA Community of Countries in the Field of Machine Building"]

[Text] The article elucidates the most important problems of cooperation between the CEMA member countries in the field of machine building, as considered at the Economic Conference held by these countries at the highest level in Moscow during June 1984. Analyzed here are their production-engineering capabilities for developing international specialization and cooperation in this field. The article also contains certain recommendations regarding the strengthening of reciprocal action in order to form highly developed machine-building complexes within them.

The present-day stage of economic development of the CEMA countries is characterized by their consistent course, aimed at intensifying national production and mutual cooperation, as well as at increasing the effectiveness of economic management. This course comprises the main contents of the long-term economic policy in the fraternal countries.

Functioning as the basis of intensifying their economics is scientific and technical progress, directed at a qualitative transformation of the entire production apparatus, and, in the first place, at a substantial improvement in the implements of labor and their technological processes.

The most important sphere and, at the same time, the point of departure for such transformations is machine building. This sector, as it were, materializes technical progress; to a large extent, it predetermines the level of development achieved by the production forces. By ensuring the technical renovation and refurbishing of all sectors of the national economy, machine building plays a leading role in structural economic policy. It is not by chance that it is precisely in the field of machine building that the possibilities of economic cooperation among the fraternal countries are now being implemented to the highest degree.

The transition of the national economies of the CEMA countries to the path of intensive development is inextricably bound up with raising the degree of their inclusion in the international socialist division of labor; of decisive

importance, moreover, in this process is intensification of the mutual activity of their machine-building complexes, which function as the principal bearers of technical progress.

The successes attained by the fraternal countries in developing machine building must be considered an important achievement of their industrial development. This becomes particularly evident if we take into consideration the fact that during the pre-war period many of them did not have a well-developed machine-building industry. The CEMA countries' machine building is characterized by a high growth dynamics, which likewise ensures its leading position in the national economy. With regard to the indicators of the proportionate weight of machine building in the industrial structure, most of the countries in the socialist community have approached or even drawn abreast of the industrially developed capitalist states. A large role in this matter has been played by the cooperation and mutual aid among the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, by the economic, scientific, and technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

At the present-day stage the CEMA countries' machine building is confronted with new large and extremely complex tasks with regard to creating the material prerequisites for the national economic complexes to make the transition to the path of intensive development. If previously the efforts of machine building were directed primarily at an accelerated growth of the production apparatus of industry and other sectors of the economy, now the main attention is being paid to improving the qualitative structure of the machine-building complexes themselves as well as the national economy as a whole, and also a substantial improvement in the use of the production, scientific, and technical potential which they already possess. What we are talking about is further development by the socialist countries of their own bases of scientific and technical progress so that, in this regard as well, the socialist community may be completely independent of the West.

One of the principal tasks brought up at the Economic Conference of the CEMA countries at the highest level is the transformation of the community's structure in such a way that it will correspond in the highest degree to the goals of intensifying the national economies. The problem of a joint (coordinated) re-arrangement of the CEMA countries' industrial structures on a qualitatively new technological basis changes the traditional approaches to organizing their mutual ties. The emphasis is now being placed on joint developments, on assimilating and exchanging the latest equipment and technology. Now at the center of attention is the principle of the direct, comprehensive, reciprocal activities of all sides in the sphere of science, technology, material production, and the mutual use of their production, scientific, and technical potential in the interests of jointly solving the problems of scientific and technical progress which are common to all of them.

It was decided at the Economic Conference that "in machine building cooperation will be comprehensive in its nature and aimed, for the most part, at providing the key production sectors with machinery and equipment high in quality and up to world technical standards" [1].

It is well known that the system of international specialization and production cooperation (MSKP) which evolved for the CEMA countries took shape during

the period of the extensive stage of their economic development and, naturally, was subordinated, for the most part, to solving the problems of this stage. Even now, therefore, they do not yet meet the goals of further development, the most important of which is the substantial increase of the effectiveness in all sectors of the economy, based on their technical retooling.

We can point out many more positive factors in the development of machine building among the CEMA countries. However, despite all the undisputed successes and achievements in this sector, there has arisen an entire series of complex, as yet unresolved problems. A definite contradiction has been observed between the rapid quantitative growth of machine-building production and the lag in the rise of its scientific and technical level as well as the quality of the products being turned out. Machine-building items are still insufficiently competitive on the world market. For many reasons and, above all, in connection with the enormous importance of machine-building complexes in the economic development of the fraternal countries, overcoming the above-mentioned contradiction has been put forth as one of the most urgent problems whose solution requires their joint efforts.

In our opinion, there are still great unutilized possibilities and reserves for participation by the CEMA countries' machine building in the international division of labor. Convincing testimony to this effect is furnished by the fact that the share of the socialist community's countries in the world export of machine-building items is at a level of 10 percent, which is less than one-third of their proportionate weight in the world production of machinery and equipment [4]. This is partially explained by the fact that the USSR with its colossal domestic market participates to a lesser degree, as compared with the other CEMA countries, in the world export of machine-building items. The Soviet Union, whose potential is approximately twice the potential of the foreign CEMA countries in the field of machine building, accounts for only one-fourth of the aggregate exports of machinery and equipment from the socialist community.

At the present time the MSKP process, which has been called upon to play the role of the leading factor of cooperation among the socialist states, must be subordinated to solving the central production-economic problem--speeding up the implementation in their national economies of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Here in no case can we allow elements of retaining the technical level of output which can appear as a result of the very nature of deliveries, as calculated over a lengthy period and which satisfy the requirements of stability. In the recent past the development of production specialization was carried out principally on the basis of already assimilated items, many of which, if not at the very beginning, then after the passage of several years, failed to measure up to world standards with regard to their technical level. But under the conditions of intensification the constant introduction into production of increasingly improved equipment and technological solutions is already a necessary condition. In order to ensure this, it is necessary that relations with regard to MSKP, upon becoming more profound, grow into integrated forms of cooperation, as prepared for by the preceding course of development of mutual ties among the fraternal countries.

Commodity Turnover between the USSR and the CEMA Countries in Machinery and Equipment in 1983, as Expressed in Millions of Rubles

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
Bulgaria	1070.5	2599.6	--1529.1
Hungary	616.6	1921.1	--1304.5
GDR	696.7	4405.4	--3708.7
Poland	548.7	2202.5	--1653.8
Romania	336.0	643.1	-- 307.1
Czechoslovakia	594.4	3168.5	--2574.1
TOTAL	3862.9	14940.2	--11077.3

Note: Source [8/

This will be tied in with a specific restructuring of the cooperation between the USSR and the European countries of CEMA, which is now characterized, above all, by developed forms of inter-sectorial specialization. During the current five-year plan the USSR will obtain from them machinery and equipment worth more than 70 billion rubles [5, No. 10, 1984, p 7]. All the European countries of CEMA have a favorable trade balance with our country with regard to machinery and equipment (see Table above). This is an important commodity group, which provides them with the monetary funds to cover the import of those goods of which they are in short supply, above all, fuel and raw material.

Naturally, the present-day stage of cooperation requires a decisive transition to the intra-sectorial forms of division of labor along with the development of international cooperation in production. Up to now the proportion of items being produced on the basis of specialization by assembly-unit, part, and technology in the reciprocal deliveries of items has amounted to only 10-15 per cent of the total [6/.

Under the conditions of intensifying industrial production and stabilizing the level of capital investments in the CEMA countries, there has been a slowdown, to a certain extent, in the growth of demands for investment-type equipment; there has been an increase in the reciprocal requirements for the scientific and technical level as well as the quality of the machinery being turned out. In this situation it is important to utilize more improved forms of cooperation, connected with its technological function, i.e., with joint solution of the problems of scientific and technical progress.

In its essence the process of integration consists not so much in organizing the reciprocal commodity flows or implementing the exchange of certain items as it does in adjusting their joint production and in utilizing for this purpose the production base, technological achievements, and know-how of the specialists from the cooperating sides. Thus, what we are talking about is a technological unification of the scientific and production potentials of those countries which are participating in the integration process, organizing their comprehensive cooperation with regard to the entire reproduction cycle of

science--technology--production--marketing--use, when new equipment is being created jointly and being introduced into production, as well as being manufactured on a cooperative basis. Thanks to this, the isolation of the partners' economic interests should be overcome more successfully.

Such an approach to deepening the cooperation develops our ideas about the essence of the MSKP process. Until quite recently this process was basically treated as a concentration of production of certain types of output predominantly within the framework of one or several countries in order to satisfy the needs of the other interested sides. But such a kind of "autonomous" development of large-scale export production facilities is only one of the two basic directions of international production concentration under socialism. Now, when the center of gravity is shifting to the qualitative factors of developing the national economies, the MSKP process in the field of machine building is called upon to more actively facilitate a genuine international sharing of socialist production by means of forming technologically indissoluble production ties between machine-building enterprises of the CEMA countries.

Of no less importance, therefore, is the widespread utilization of the other direction in the international concentration of production, connected with the formation of cooperative systems, international production-technological complexes, which most adequately reflect the essence of this process. Today the problem of concentration is being regarded more and more in the light of a rationally organized, direct production-technical reciprocal activity of producers within the framework of similar complexes of various scopes and depth. When there is presently available in the countries a sufficient production-technological base of their own for creating the appropriate international cooperation complexes, the connecting foundation in this process must be a common approach to scientific and technical policy, a unified designer intent, and a coordinated concept for developing the given production facility. Speaking more specifically, the international cooperative system is being built taking into account integrated technical and functional conditions of production, on a common element base, its unified technology and equipment, as well as common standard series.

Working out an integrated scientific and technical policy presupposes a close reciprocal activity of the fraternal countries in the priority directions of the NTP [scientific and technical policy]. This does not mean, however, that in all the remaining fields this inter-activity will weaken. On the contrary, it will become even closer. There will be a change in the goal of cooperation: if previously the basic goal of the MSKP process was considered to be the achievement of an economic effect by means of concentrating production, under present-day conditions the most important goals also include obtaining an effect throughout the entire national economy by means of more rapidly introducing and disseminating the scientific and technical achievements which ensure an effect when the sector's products are utilized. With the rise in prices on many types of raw materials and energy resources, there has been a sharp increase in the outlays for utilization; these often exceed many times over the cost of the machinery itself.

The situation which has been created requires a global re-structuring of all components of the machine-building complex and many of the non-machine-building production facilities connected with it. Carrying out such a re-structuring, subordinate to the already-defined goal, can be successfully accomplished only on the basis of an integrated scientific and technical concept. Thus, for example, achieving the goal of creating up-to-date means of automation will be connected with mastering the production of many types of machine tools, systems of programmed control, industrial robots, systems of automated planning, and automated warehouses. In their turn, these production facilities depend, to a large extent, on others (hydraulics, pneumatics, an instrument base, etc.), which are being developed on the basis of creating structural materials corresponding to the types of equipment, etc.

Thus, in order to achieve the defined goal, practically all the interconnected units of machine building enter directly into reciprocal activity. Under the conditions of scientific and technical progress contacts are considerably activated between scientific, foreign-trade, and production units as well as within these units. As a result, cooperation is developing rapidly; moreover, its forms are becoming increasingly diverse. Along with specialization by parts and assemblies, which is likewise carried out in various forms, ever-increasing importance for achieving the intended goals in machine building is being assumed by scientific and technical cooperation in the form of licensing agreements, joint scientific-research and design projects, a transfer of technologies, "know-how," and so forth. Moreover, based on the results of scientific cooperation, cooperation has arisen in the production sphere. In turn, as world experience has shown, the connections between the cooperating sides are not broken off even after the output of a finished product. A joint appearance in the markets of third countries is an important aspect of foreign-trade cooperation in present-day machine building.

With regard to complexity, the contemporary types of equipment surpass their own predecessors many times over. On the one hand, this leads to a significant complication of their technical servicing in the process of utilization, and, on the other hand, creates the necessity for reducing the down times of this equipment to a minimum, inasmuch as every hour of down time of a complex, modern-day complex brings about a much more tangible loss than was previously the case. As a rule, technical service can be rendered most effectively and with the highest quality only by the direct manufacturer of the equipment in question. This circumstance leads to a strengthening of the reciprocal tie between the producer and the consumer of a machine-building item.

Solving the problem of intensification would be unthinkable with the independent, uncoordinated development in each of the fraternal countries of such global programs as electronization, the creation of new technologies, etc. Here it is not so much a matter of the capital capacity of all these programs (although this is also of great importance) but rather that each of these directions must be founded on an integrated scientific concept. Only such a principled approach will create the prerequisites for excluding parallelism at all stages of the reproductive process, beginning with the scientific developments and ending with the market sales and utilization.

Experience has shown that such a type of cooperation successfully develops, above all, when it is based on the latest achievements of science and technology, connected with the output of a product which is competitive on the world market, with new engineering processes of manufacturing it, with up-to-date methods of labor organization, i.e., when all the participants, basing their efforts on their own economic, scientific, and technical potential, share in the world technical progress, and make use of its fruits. Such an approach has fully justified itself in coordinating the development of nuclear electric-power machine building in the CEMA countries. In order to provide the equipment for nuclear electric-power engineering, they adopted an integrated type of equipment for nuclear electric-power plants (the VVER-440 Soviet water-cooled reactor) and succeeded in jointly producing it on an integrated technological basis and proceeding to the mass construction of AES's [nuclear electric-power stations], based on this equipment. Progress in nuclear electric-power machine building has become a commonly shared matter. In the process of cooperation widespread use is being made of cooperative ties between related enterprises; a multi-faceted unification and standardization of certain individual elements are being carried out. Equipment for the AES's includes more than 100 principal components of considerable complexity, which are produced in various CEMA countries and, above all, in the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Of great importance for uniting the efforts of the CEMA countries in the creation of a powerful base for nuclear electric-power machine building is the multi-faceted agreement on international specialization and cooperation in production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for AES's. In accordance with the subject-system of specialization, 50 percent of the basic equipment is produced by the Soviet Union. The other half is accounted for by the partner-countries, who supply various types of complementary equipment for the AES's.

This agreement is one of the most important in CEMA's history. It has raised to a higher level many of the connected sectors of the fraternal countries' industry. Its implementation is linked to the modernization of the existing and the construction of new major enterprises. In particular, the MIB [International Investment Bank] granted credit to the Hungarian enterprise named Gants-Mavag in order to create capacities for producing equipment for AES's, as well as to the E. Thälmann Combine (GDR) for producing cranes to be used in AES's [7].

Based on jointly manufactured equipment, regular units have been built at nuclear electric-power stations in the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Construction of AES's has been begun in Poland and in Cuba. This will radically transform the structure of electric-power engineering in the fraternal countries, inasmuch as most of the growth of power-engineering capacities will proceed by means of nuclear electric-power stations.

The coordinated scientific and technical policy in the field of nuclear reactor building continues to be successfully developed and deepened. After 1985 cooperative work will begin on the production of water-cooled reactors with a capacity of 1000 MWt (1 million kWt). Such "millionaires" are already in operation at Soviet AES's.

The data cited above testify to the fact that within the CEMA framework an international production-technological complex has taken shape in the field of nuclear electric-power machine building, which is characterized by a delimited, enclosed quality of the reproductive cycle from the viewpoint of the completely independent manufacture of this complicated type of product. Such a complex is based upon the principle of equal rights and mutual profitability for all the participants, who acquire the opportunity to utilize the effect gained from combining resources within the framework of an international structural program. Each country is freed from the necessity of developing a similar, multi-sectorial production facility, which would be simply impossible for many of them, but instead it specializes in producing certain individual components of a finished item, receiving in exchange a finished reactor. Moreover, a special system of price lists has been worked out for these components in coordination with the price for the final product. It should be particularly emphasized that the assembly of finished reactors is being carried out not only in the USSR but also in Czechoslovakia--a country which is now prepared for this to the greatest extent. This is now the most important branch of production for the Czechoslovak Skoda Concern.

Although most of the CEMA countries are specializing in the manufacture of only certain elements of equipment for AES's, nevertheless, in each of them groups of highly skilled specialists in the field of nuclear electric-power engineering have already been formed. They have been formed precisely due to the close cooperation in the construction of AES's: in designing, building, starting up and fine-tuning operations, as well as in operational use.

Making the transition to cooperation based on agreements and contracts regarding the organization of cooperative production of machinery systems is at the present time the most promising mainline route for deepening the process of socialist economic integration. It seems that in the future an adaptation (mutual accommodation) of the structures of the national machine-building complexes will be increasingly carried out in the process of implementing the coordinated structural policy.

The role and importance of a coordinated economic, scientific, and technical policy in carrying out structural shifts in industry can also be traced in the example of the creation by the CEMA countries of an international production technological complex in the field of producing computer equipment. Based on a multi-lateral, scientific and technical cooperation, an Integrated System of Computers was developed and put into production; these computers possess technical, informational, and program compatibility. Thanks to the coordinated economic and technological policy, the international cooperation and specialization of the large-series production of computers and peripherals was successfully organized. This allowed the creation within the fraternal countries of one of the most advanced sectors of present-day production and elimination of dependence upon the West for this kind of item.

The CEMA countries have mastered the output of an extensive products list of computers, compatible equipment and programs, including 210 kinds of apparatus and 66 units of program software for computers of the Integrated System (ES EVM), as well as 102 types of equipment and 31 program systems for mini-computers (SM EVM). At the present time, by means of their own production and

reciprocal deliveries, the CEMA countries virtually completely have ensured the satisfaction of their own needs for computer equipment. They have at their disposal models with a productivity ranging from 10,000 to 5 million operations per second. In 1985 they will develop the Series-4 Integrated System of Computers with a productivity of as much as 100 million operations per second and functionally dedicated, specialized processors with a productivity of as much as 1 billion operations per second, as well as an extensive products list of peripherals and other apparatus, micro- and mini-computers, etc. [5, No. 2, 1985, p 116].

The above-indicated complex was created on an integrated element base, with an integrated design technology and software of the standard computer series, characterized by a high degree of productivity and reliability. Assembly of the finished machines takes place in each of the participating countries. Operating in accordance with the coordinated plan are 30 scientific-research and planning-design offices, more than 70 plants, and 300,000 working people of the socialist countries, including 50,000 engineering and technical personnel.

All work on the cooperation among the socialist countries in the field of computers is being directed by the International Commission, which has been created on a multi-lateral basis. Included among the working organs of this commission are the following Councils: coordinating, comprehensive service, standards, and two working groups as well: one on element bases and the other on technical services. A leading role here is played by the Council of Chief Designers. It is working out the concept for development in this field and is defining the integrated technical policy; without them it would be impossible to effectively combine the efforts of the sides, to reduce the time periods required for the creation of new equipment, to overcome unjustified parallelism in its development and production. The above-mentioned Council directs the creation of standard series and systems of machines, integrated not only with regard to technical parameters but also with regard to planning solutions, assemblies and units, element bases, and materials.

At the present time an international production-technological complex has begun to be formed on just such a basis in the field of robotics. By 1990 the aggregate pool of robots in the CEMA countries will reach 200,000 [2, No. 2, 1983, p 59]. It is very important that they be compatible from the viewpoint of design. For this purpose the Council of Chief Designers on Industrial Robotics was created within the CEMA framework. It consists of representatives of the eight participating countries in the General Agreement on multi-lateral cooperation for developing and organizing the specialized and cooperative production of industrial robots. The goal of this council's activity consists primarily of developing an integrated concept for the development of robotics.

With this goal in mind, the over-all needs of the CEMA countries for various types of industrial robots are discovered, the integrated demands on them are determined, an integrated list of unified assemblies and parts is established, and a program of standardization is coordinated. All this will allow us to adjust the international division of labor with regard to the production of robots. This is very important and responsible work, inasmuch as

hundreds of various modifications of robots and manipulators for the basic spheres of production can be created only on the basis of several dozen pneumatic, electro-mechanical, and hydraulic modules.

During the 1980's the CEMA countries are confronted with the task of developing and carrying out an extremely large program of introducing micro-electronics into production processes, the field of science, and the sphere of everyday life. Naturally, the promulgation of an integrated technical policy in the field of micro-processor equipment would be impossible if the countries use micro-processors with differing programs.

The CEMA countries have proceeded to implement the General Agreement on multilateral cooperation in developing and producing items like an integrated, unified micro-electronic base for computer equipment, special technical equipment, and, in particular, clean materials for micro-electronics. This is an important link in promulgating an integrated technical policy in the field of electronics and up-to-date means of automation.

An extremely broad field for integrated cooperation between the fraternal countries is opening up in connection with the substantial structural shifts which are occurring in machine building as a result of implementing one of the most significant achievements of scientific and technical progress--the creation of flexible, automated production systems. The CEMA Ispolkom has acknowledged the feasibility of working out a General Agreement on cooperation in creating flexible, automated production systems for machine building and their wide application in the national economies of the fraternal countries. The task assigned is to organize their production on a specialized and cooperative basis.

The examples cited above testify to the fact that in the CEMA organs there is beginning to predominate more and more a comprehensive, program-targeted approach to the organization of cooperation. Such an approach allows them to purposefully influence improvement in the structure of reciprocal ties, to implement the coordination of capital investments in the long-term future, and to form export potential in the countries. It facilitates the provision of more effective compensation for the outlays of those participating in cooperation, as allocated by them to implement the integration measures; it allows them to more decisively combat duplication of analogous production facilities, a duplication which could manifest itself in the new technological base.

The comprehensive (program-targeted) principle in organizing cooperation attained a definite development in working out the Long-Range, Targeted Program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the field of machine building (DTs PS)--the most important of all five DTsPS's. It jointly defines the long-term guidelines for cooperation in this sector. During the course of implementing this program more than 100 agreements were signed, containing various measures with regard to developing MSKP in machine building and raising the qualitative level of its output. Moreover, the necessity has manifested itself for concentrating efforts on the development of those production facilities which will allow us to speed up, to the greatest extent possible, technical progress in the national economy and to improve the utilization of natural raw materials. Such a concentration is all the more important in that the earlier worked-out measures were still isolated in their nature and were separated by

individual sectors and production facilities, a fact which complicated the predominant development of the key trends of scientific and technical progress in all spheres of the national economy.

The Economic Conference of the CECA member-countries, held at the highest level, reached an agreement on jointly working out, on the basis of national programs, a Comprehensive Program of scientific and technical progress for 15--20 years, which will constitute the foundation for developing a coordinated and, in certain sectors, even an integrated scientific and technical policy for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of the sides on the fundamental trends of technical progress. Defined as such trends are the following: electronics; production of means for automating production, including flexible automated production systems; nuclear electric-power engineering; creation of new types of materials and technologies; and bio-technology.

The Comprehensive Program of NTP [scientific and technical progress] will constitute not so much a forecasting document as a quite specifically developed concept of cooperation in the selected sectors, along with the establishment of the principal means for implementing the assigned goals. It will be a unique, international, pre-plan document, allowing us to rapidly transfer the achieved agreements into a system of comprehensive measures, beginning with basic scientific research and applied developments and their introduction into the serial production of the corresponding systems of machinery. The Comprehensive Program will serve as a basis for concluding international agreements and economic contracts, reinforcing the mutual obligations of the sides.

An important instrument for implementing the coordinated economic, scientific and technical policy will be the development of direct ties between the production organizations of the CECA countries. They are called upon to speed up the development of plans for the above-indicated agreements and contracts, the contents of which will be, to a large extent, inter-sectorial and inter-departmental in their nature. Their particularity consists of the fact that they are called upon, within the complex, to solve problems of cooperation in science and technology, in production and foreign trade, in the technical servicing and use of machinery, to establish cooperative ties with closely related sectors, to determine the specific enterprises and scientific institutes as direct performers. To regulate all these questions in their organic unity and inter-connectedness with the aid of traditional trade documents and to organize reciprocal ties through the usual channels is difficult, and such regulation takes a great deal of time.

The solution to the problem, therefore, lies precisely in working out the comprehensive documents on production-technical cooperation at the level of the basic (production) units of production administration. For this purpose it is necessary that the subjects of such cooperation have an appropriate complex of rights regarding its practical implementation; moreover, the obligations stemming from such documents should make their inclusion in the national-economic plans mandatory.

Such an approach to organizing cooperation is possible only where the problems to be solved in the course of carrying it out are vitally important for the economies of the fraternal countries and coincide with the most important goals of their economic policies.

In this connection, I would like to emphasize that the main essence of the principal changes now occurring in the sphere consists of making the transition to mass automation of production processes, based on micro-processor means of control and micro-computers, the latest technical equipment (machine tools with ChPU [numerical program control], processing centers), and industrial robots. These are new elements of the technological basis of production, elements which are characteristic not merely of a higher level of automation but also of a system of production control which is new in principle and which corresponds to this level.

Computerization of production--the use of micro-processors and robots--is a general principle of development not only of machine building or its individual branches but of all material production as a whole. The leading trends of scientific and technical progress, as defined in the decisions of the Economic Conference of the CEMA countries at the highest level, are, therefore, also termed "key," in that they affect all production sectors, and through them exert an influence on the qualitative improvement of the entire economy.

Proceeding from this, it seems that it would be feasible to grant to the production associations and large enterprises engaged in solving the above-mentioned problems great independence in setting up international, production-technical cooperation, taking into account the fact that the overall-state interest and the national-economic goals in this matter have already been defined. It should be noted that the direct ties between the production and scientific organizations of the CEMA countries will serve not only as an instrument for carrying out a coordinated economic policy and the targeted programs of cooperation but will also have a completely independent economic importance, since they comprise an important reserve for developing production cooperation on the sectorial level.

The CEMA countries have accumulated an enormous stock of up-to-date technical and engineering ideas the implementation of which could provide their partners with a great economic effect. Every year this stock increases by 130,000 inventions, of which, however, not all are put into production in a timely manner [3, No. 44, 1984, p 20]. Direct production-technical cooperation on the basis of direct ties allows us to solve this problem more successfully.

Natural consequences of the stage of forming in the CEMA countries well-developed machine-building complexes were a well-known parallelism in the production of analogous machinery and equipment, as well as a high level of independently ensuring their domestic needs for machine-building items by means of their own production. In certain aspects, however, the excess diversification of machine-building complexes in certain European CEMA countries can also have its own positive side, if skillful use is made of the existing production potentials in order to rapidly put into production machinery and equipment of the new designs. From this point of view the machine building of such countries constitutes an extremely mobile production base, which adapts itself well to a change in demand and rapidly satisfies the orders of a customer. It is characterized by the presence of a large number of well-furnished enterprises, adapted for the flexible production of quite complex items. Mobility of production, the capacity to overcome inertia for development and the structural inadequacy for rapidly changing conditions, to successfully utilize the

latest scientific and technical achievements--these are the important merits of the machine-building complexes of the CEMA European countries, which have been manifested in practice on more than one occasion. However, their experimental and introductory potentials can be widely utilized only if they are tied in with satisfying the needs of the entire community and are based on its aggregate resources and potential.

Hence the CEMA countries are faced with the task of deepening the mutual study of each other's scientific, technical, and production possibilities, as well as jointly working out proposals regarding their utilization. The MSKP process does not exclude but, on the contrary, presupposes a custom-made, socialist marketing, by which is understood a complex of measures regarding the study of future needs of the partners' markets, as well as expanding information about their own possibilities in solving timely problems and fine-tuning production-technical cooperation.

This problem has now taken on a particular role, when the requirement of increasing mutual profitability in cooperation is moving to the forefront, along with ensuring the exchange of products having equal economic importance. In particular, what we are talking about concerns the deliveries of high-quality items of machine building to the USSR in exchange for Soviet deliveries of fuel and raw materials, about how to compensate for the increased outlays of the Soviet side for the extraction of petroleum and other minerals. Solving this problem will be facilitated by the development of the initiative of the economic organs, associations, and enterprises in the matter of exchanging information in order to fine-tune cooperative ties.

Creation within the national systems of planning and administering the national economies of the CEMA countries of the conditions and prerequisites for developing direct production-technical cooperation among the economic organizations constitutes essentially a foundation of support points for the gradual joining together of the fraternal countries' economic mechanisms. Undoubtedly, this will exert an important influence on deepening the integration of the machine-building complexes of the countries in the socialist community and thereby will facilitate the solution by joint efforts of the over-all task--substantially increasing the effectiveness of production and product quality on the paths to intensive development of the national economy.

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CSO: 1825/22

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND CEMA AFFAIRS

LEGAL ASPECTS OF DIRECT TIES

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 11, Nov 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Yelene Lyakina-Frolova, Vladislav Kuvshinov: "Legal Aspects of Direct Ties"]

[Text]

The process of deepening socialist economic integration is characterized by moving the focal point of economic cooperation directly to the material production sphere. Owing to this the direct ties between industrial, scientific and design organizations are progressing and becoming stronger.

The resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the Party and the Government emphasize the importance of improving the direct ties between USSR associations, enterprises and organizations with those in other CMEA member-countries and the necessity of intensifying industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

The questions of expanding direct ties are elucidated in the eighth section of the Comprehensive Programme of the Further Extension and Improvement of Cooperation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration by the CMEA Member-Countries which specifies the main tasks, methods and organizational forms of establishing direct ties between economic organizations on a contractual basis and of setting up joint enterprises and other international economic organizations.* The CMEA member-countries' Summit Economic Conference held in June 1984 discussed these questions. The Statement on the Main Directions of Further Developing and Deepening of the CMEA Member-Countries' Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation adopted at the Conference stated that *"the participants in the Conference view the extensive development of cooperation in*

production and the establishment of direct ties between associations, enterprises and organizations as an important direction of perfecting the economic mechanism of cooperation and raising its effectiveness."

Due to the fraternal socialist countries' cooperation based on specialization in manufacturing certain types of products the demands for these or other products are satisfied more fully, the necessary concentration of production is assured and the unjustified parallel increasing of capital investments into industry reduced. The portion of specialized product deliveries in the mutual trade turnover is constantly growing.

Now the CMEA member-countries are developing an upgraded form of cooperation in the production sphere. This is intra-branch cooperation during which economic organizations and enterprises in two or more countries coordinate their activities to attain common economic goals, manufacture new types of products, develop new methods of production, etc. Joint efforts are concentrated on designing promising production process control systems, progressive machinery and equipment, and standardized completing assemblies and parts. Such a form of cooperation assures the transfer of the socialist community countries' economies to the intensive way of development and closer interaction in the general directions of scientific and technical progress.

When realizing direct ties in the industrial, scientific and technical spheres the jointly elaborated measures are aimed at a more comprehensive utilization of the participating organizations' reserves of industrial and material resources, improvement of technological processes and at raising the productivity of labour. Mutual assistance in setting up equipment and introducing the latest "know-how" is rendered, new or modernized equipment is jointly tested and experience on organization of the production and information on qualitative and economic indices of the products and their manufacture are regularly exchanged.

Due to such expansion of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation it became necessary to determine the order of realizing Soviet enterprises' direct ties and this was established by enactments of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, "On the further improvement of cooperation between the USSR's ministries and departments, associations, enterprises and organizations and relevant bodies, enterprises and organizations in other CMEA member-countries in the spheres of science,

technology and international specialization and cooperation in production" and "On measures for creating necessary prerequisites for developing international intra-branch industrial, scientific-industrial cooperation and for improving USSR organizations' direct ties with other CMEA member-countries," adopted in July 1981 and June 1984 respectively.

Proceeding from the provisions envisaged in the said normative acts it should be pointed out that it is the duty of branch ministries and departments to create conditions assuring the associations, enterprises and organizations' interest in developing direct ties, in particular, in order to:

- upgrade the technical level, quality and reliability of products;

- effectively use and develop industrial capacities for manufacturing mutually exchanged products;

- develop the manufacture of specialized and cooperated products including cooperation in turning out parts and assemblies;

- standardize specialized products;

- exchange experience of organization and management of production in relevant spheres;

- curtail unjustified parallel manufacture of products of the same type;

- improve maintenance of mutually supplied machinery and equipment and provide them with spare parts to ensure their continuous operation.

USSR branch ministries and departments cooperate with their opposite numbers in the CMEA member-countries through working groups of intergovernmental commissions for economic, scientific and technical cooperation; direct industrial and technical ties are established by Soviet industrial associations, enterprises and other economic organizations. Economic organizations' direct ties are now being implemented through:

- regular meetings of the working groups, which include representatives from enterprises, to find projects for cooperation, elaborate and discuss programmes and working plans of cooperation;

- sending specialists to share experience, adjust equipment, introduce new "know-how" and jointly test products;

- setting up interfactory coordinating boards (boards of directors, chief designers, technologists) to solve questions pertaining to the exchange of practical knowledge and cooperation in production;

organizing temporary joint research and design groups in the established order (bureaux, groups, laboratories) to undertake large-scale economic tasks.

For instance, the associations Elektrosila, AvtoVAZ, BelAZ, KamAZ, and the Moscow Kalibr instrument-making factory, the Cheboksary mechanical engineering factory (making looms), the ENIMS, NAMI research institutes, etc. have already gained useful experience of direct ties with the CMEA member-countries' economic organizations.

Thus, speaking about the essence of direct ties it must be stressed that they are direct scientific, technical and industrial ties aimed at accelerating scientific and technical progress in the sphere of production, at manufacturing progressive products corresponding to the world's best standards. As for foreign trade commercial operations they come within the competence of Soviet foreign trade associations concluding foreign trade transactions.

Industrial, scientific and technical cooperation within which direct ties are being implemented is based on a bilateral and multilateral contract foundation.

The system of contract documents includes intergovernmental agreements, interdepartmental agreements, economic agreements and foreign trade contracts.

Intergovernmental agreements are concluded mainly with the aim of undertaking large-scale measures oriented on specialization and cooperation in production, joint construction of projects, establishment of interstate economic organizations, international economic associations and joint enterprises. Intergovernmental general agreements being concluded recently envisage comprehensive cooperation in the major aspects of scientific and technical progress: atomic mechanical engineering, electronics, robotics, etc. These agreements embrace the design of new equipment and technology, specialization and cooperation in production and manufacture of new types of products. Cooperating state bodies and economic organizations and their contractual ties are also specified.

Interdepartmental agreements are concluded on questions coordinating the development of sectors and arrangement of intra-branch cooperation in production of certain goods. Talks are held and agreements signed by the corresponding head ministry responsible for the manufacture of the corresponding types of products jointly with the Foreign Trade Ministry.

These agreements embrace such important mechanical engineering sectors as shipbuilding, the automotive, machine-tool industries, tractor-building, the chemical, petrochemical, food, pulp-and-paper industries, non-ferrous metallurgy, etc.

Economic agreements are of an organizational nature and are drawn up with the aim of accomplishing cooperation in the spheres of science, technology and the manufacture of certain types of products (they also include research and design), introduction of new types of cooperated products into industry and the subsequent inclusion of these products into foreign trade turnover.

The all-Union industrial associations, the associations of *Zagranpostavka*, industrial and scientific-industrial associations, enterprises and organizations appointed by corresponding USSR branch ministries conclude on their behalf economic agreements on specialization and cooperation in production with relevant organizations in other CMEA member-countries. Economic agreements are jointly signed with foreign trade associations.

When preparing proposals on concluding interdepartmental and economic agreements the USSR branch ministry submits a substantiated feasibility study and estimates of the economic effectiveness of cooperation for USSR economy with the draft agreement to the Foreign Trade Ministry for consideration. In its turn the foreign trade association presents data on foreign trade prices for each commodity item. To assure compliance of specialized and cooperated products with the world technical level, references are to be made to the corresponding CMEA standards, other international standards, national standards and other standard technical documentation.

Sale contracts concluded to implement interdepartmental and economic agreements by foreign trade associations with other CMEA member-countries' organizations having the right to perform foreign trade transactions, complete the system of contract relations. Mutual goods deliveries are effected and services rendered only on the basis of these contracts.

In our opinion, an economic agreement must not be considered as an agreement on industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and simultaneously as an agreement on foreign trade goods delivery. Economic agreements regulate industrial cooperation relations but not the goods exchange itself. In line with the principle of foreign trade and other types of foreign economic activity based on the state monopoly fixed in Article 73 of the USSR Constitution, the export and import of goods,

services and the results of creative activities are the content of foreign trade transactions undertaken by organizations specially authorized for this purpose. Differentiation of the competence between industrial organizations dealing with cooperation in scientific, technological and industrial spheres and foreign trade organizations engaged in the commercial activities is economically justified. Such differentiation, in our opinion, assures foreign trade operations in the state's interests through establishing a common policy for foreign trade prices, currency and other commercial terms of foreign trade transactions.

To assure effective exchange of samples of products, separate assemblies, parts, instruments, fittings, devices, materials and other products and also provisions of urgent design and technological services during international intra-branch cooperation foreign trade associations have permission to conclude so-called *global contracts* with the CMEA member-countries' organizations authorized to perform foreign trade transactions.

One or two foreign trade associations signing and fulfilling global contracts perform the functions of an intermediary for a corresponding branch ministry. Contracts are concluded within the annual sums allocated (mutual delivery volumes) to pay for the said samples and other products and for the services on a balanced currency basis, determined by the Foreign Trade Ministry according to branch ministries' proposals and finalized in the interdepartmental agreements. Soviet branch ministries distribute these annual means (mutual delivery volumes) among their subordinate associations, enterprises and organizations informing the relevant foreign trade associations about this distribution. Industrial organizations determine specific products and services for the effective exchange with account of global contracts keeping within the distributed annual sums (delivery volumes).

Global contracts are supplemented with specifications on goods range, quality, quantity and other delivery parameters. Industrial organizations coordinate these specifications with their foreign partners. Commercial conditions including prices are coordinated by foreign trade associations. Global contracts with specifications attached are concluded observing the established order of signing foreign trade transactions, i.e. by two officials on behalf of Soviet organizations authorized to conclude foreign trade transactions.

Foreign trade prices for the said products are established in transferable rubles on the basis of the CMEA

member-countries' mutual trade price formation principles. Prices for services rendered are based on coordinated with CMEA member-countries unified monthly rates for each category of specialists.

Realization of a global contract is based on a delivery and service currency balance principle. Responsibility for the observance of this principle is placed on the foreign trade association.

Foreign trade associations' relations with Soviet branch ministries and economic organizations when delivering products under global contracts are regulated by the existing export-import legislation.

As to the global contract's legality it can be considered as a "preliminary agreement." Such type of agreement is juridically accepted and is well known in a number of the CMEA member-countries, such as, for instance, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Although this type of an agreement has not been classified in Soviet law, its existence nevertheless is permitted. In accord with Article 4 of the Russian Federation's State Code, any agreement not contradicting general principles and the meaning of civil legislation engenders civil and legal consequences.

In line with Article 160 of the Russian Federation's State Code an agreement is considered to be concluded if the sides reached an understanding on all significant points. In an agreement those points are significant which are recognized by the law as such or are indispensable for that type of an agreement including all other points on which an understanding must be reached upon application by one of the sides. An essential feature of such an agreement as a global contract is that it must contain the main provisions of the future foreign trade sale-purchase agreement. In fact a sale-purchase agreement is formulated when signing the corresponding specifications, an integral part of a global contract which stipulates in detail all the conditions concerning the mutually supplied products and services.

After the cooperated products have been developed, manufactured and are ready for sale, deliveries are formulated in foreign trade contracts as a part of annual trade protocols with other CMEA member-countries. Cooperated products do not include mass produced general-purpose mechanical engineering products such as rolling-contact bearings, electric bulbs and insulators, universal devices, radio-electronic products of an elementary type, hydro-electric and pneumatic units delivered for a long time.

Despite the peculiarity of legislation apropos direct ties in other CMEA member-countries, cooperation in arranging intra-branch interaction using a global contract appears absolutely valid. Thus the 32nd meeting of the Soviet-Hungarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, held in December 1984, envisaged the expansion of direct ties precisely on this basis.

The further development of direct ties considering the gained experience will most likely depend on cooperation in manufacturing standardized assemblies, parts and completing components, on mutual assistance in modernizing and reconstructing enterprises, in joint testing of new or improved equipment, in elaborating measures aimed at the optimal utilization of existing resources, on the exchange of experience in rational organization of the production, improvement of the quality and technical level of the manufactured products. The possibilities of perfecting direct ties and deepening cooperation in the scientific and technical spheres, as practice shows, are not being used to the fullest extent.

The role of foreign trade organizations in improving direct ties is such that they must actively promote the expansion of industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, particularly when arranging international intra-branch cooperation on the manufacture of new types of products.

* This article discusses direct ties when arranging international cooperation in production.

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English translation,
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CSO: 1812/63

THIRD WORLD ISSUES

U.S., USSR THIRD WORLD POLICIES CONTRASTED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by D. Volskiy: "The Problems of Developing Countries: Where is the Danger Coming From?"]

[Text] "We are indivisible." What could be more apparent today? Social improvements and the revolution in technology, the liberation of colonies and the break-through into outer space--all this has somehow compressed not only time, but space, and has had an effect on the fates of countries and peoples. Including the peoples of the developing countries, where the majority of mankind is already concentrated; according to various forecasts, by the end of the millenium from 85 to 90 percent of the earth's population will be living there. One thing is clear: these billions of descendants of colonial slaves will become the creators of world history to a greater and greater extent. To try to turn them back to a political ghetto, even if it is modernized according to the canons of the end of the 20th century--this goal is not simply immoral and inhuman. It is too difficult for anyone and dangerous for everyone.

Nevertheless, such attempts are being contemplated. And what is more, they are already being undertaken. It is not always easy to distinguish them in the swift and complicated whirlwinds of international events. It is not easy, but it is possible if one takes into account that the true sense of events is revealed only in a chain of interactions.

Remember that it was not very long ago in June, somewhere in an "African hut under a thatched roof" that the leaders of the anti-Angolian organization UNITA, which specializes in capturing hostages, primarily foreign specialists, ceremonially received representatives of similar "insurgent units" being sent to Afghanistan, Nicaragua and certain other developing countries. The question about the coordination of actions was raised for the first time--not independently, of course, but under the aegis of Washington, if not of the White House itself which hailed the meeting with the sacramental phrase "our goals are your goals".

Despite the splendid style and wide publicity, all this, however, would bear a rather operetta-life character if not for what followed afterwards. And no longer under a "thatched roof", but under the dome of the Capitol. On

the suggestion of the administration, in July the American Congress immediately adopted several resolutions one after another which officially authorized the allocation of funds for the support of bandits (dushman), "contras", Kampuchean revolutionaries, and this same UNITA. The question was apparently about small sums which cannot be compared with those that are being distributed through the secret channels of the CIA and of pseudo-private organizations. What an expenditure--5, 10, even 27 million dollars for the American treasury! But the point here is elsewhere. The United States has demonstratively confirmed that in the future it already intends, openly and without any disguise, to take care of any organizations conducting a struggle against those governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America which display independence.

And then there is more. Having made use of the hijacking of an American "Boeing" by Shiite militants to Lebanon and the death of several U.S. marine corpsmen in El Salvador, the Washington administration announced that it intended to undertake actions against those countries in which, in its opinion, "terrorists could find refuge". Later a list of five states, very different states in regions far removed from each other--from Central America to the Far East--which supposedly make up a "terrorist association", was even published.

Thus, in some kind of degree a doctrine, which was advanced in Washington already last winter, has been given concrete expression. On its basis, the U.S. government is trying to secure the right to inflict "retaliatory", or even still stronger, "preemptive" strikes on any country which it would consider to be protecting all these "terrorists". In this case they are troubled neither by the violation of moral standards, nor by the victims among the civilian population. Why, it is hardly appropriate to talk about morals and law here. Yes, and about elementary logic as well. It is only possible to advise the Washington politicians to look into the mirror a little better in order to see the true protectors of terrorists. However, something still remains behind the mirror.

Exactly how many peaceful inhabitants may one sacrifice: a few, tens or, perhaps, millions? And exactly what kind of weapons are envisaged, let's say, to inflict the "preemptive strikes"? On this score, apparently, any suggestions are allowed. Especially if one takes into account that American medium-range nuclear missiles from Western Europe are aimed not only at socialist countries, but towards the vast expanses of North Africa and the Near and Middle East--right up to the oil-bearing zone of the Persian Gulf. Former president R. Nixon announced this directly in an interview for the West German magazine STERN (when the installation of the missiles was just beginning). At the end of July, he revealed still another secret; it turns out that the American government seriously considered the question of employing nuclear weapons against India during the Indian-Pakistani War of 1971.

What has changed since then? Much. For example, aircraft carrier formations of the 7th U.S. Pacific Fleet, on the ships of which cruise missiles which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads are now being mounted, have regularly begun to go to the Indian Ocean. And it is planned to begin the installation

of "Pershing-2" missiles on the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Indian Ocean, on Diego Garcia Island, which the FRANCE PRESSE agency reported about already last year. The radius of their operation would cover Hindustan and the Persian Gulf, and part of Africa and Southeast Asia. In a word, almost all the developing world, except Latin America. But equivalents are being created in turn near its shores. According to certain reports, they would like to assign such a role to Grenada, which has been occupied by the Americans, and already today to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. Immediately after the end of the war with Argentina in 1982, England began the construction there of a base which is suitable for strategic bombers. The commencement of it was not so much on its own initiative as on the basis of a secret contract of the Pentagon.

At the risk of tiring the reader, let us remember further Chile's famous Easter Island in the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean and the Micronesian archipelago in its western part. The Pentagon is setting about to the placement of something still more dangerous than even nuclear missiles on these forgotten tufts of dry land in the ocean: the question is about objects connected with the system of space weapons being contemplated. In this connection, it is not without reason that, along with nuclear weapons, there is mention of such fantastic means of destruction and mass annihilation as a laser beam directed from outer space which is able to cause unprecedented fires in tropical forests, the selva and savanna...

But let us come back down to earth, to those jungles and deserts where shots are already ringing out. An "undeclared" war is already being conducted against the peoples of developing countries not on military maps, but in real life. It is gathering momentum step by step on the basis of a multi-stage global strategy, which is being outlined more and more clearly. The undermining and, in the end, the overthrow of progressive regimes is preferable with the aid of local counter-revolutionary forces, but if they are unable to do this, then of the American troops themselves--such is the first step. The second step is the establishment of a "democracy", under which is meant everything that is wished, except democracy without quotation marks.

One can judge about what exactly is in mind by the experience of Pinochet, the Pakistani military regime and, perhaps, even the apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. It is not so very important to Washington whether it is racism that is the basis of the "law and order" that they like, or, let us say, the postulates of religion. All means are good if they make it possible to hold a multi-million mass of people in obedience and to block their awakening to political activity. All means--including extreme ones like the nuclear threat. They are striving to place practically all the developing countries, all the immense expanses of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all their rapidly growing population "under the nuclear sight"--from the dry land, the sea and from the air, and now, as we see, from outer space.

However, the question arises: for what? With such a goal, has it been necessary for the mightiest and richest Western power to expend gigantic monies and to incur moral costs in order to threaten countries where the majority of mankind lives with ruin? They are countries very different in their social

system, cultural traditions and way and standard of life, but united by a colonial or semi-colonial past and by the most complicated socio-economic problems which they must solve.

CIA Director W. Casey explains it like this: the root-cause here is that the "less developed countries" are becoming "the main field of battle between the United States and the Soviet Union". There is a share of truth in this conception, but exclusively only in how it concerns the United States. For them the "third world" is indeed a "field of battle". For example, it is not for nothing that the vast regions of Asia have been declared by American strategists, along with Europe, as potential "theatres of military operations" in a third world war.

But the USSR has a completely different approach to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. No later than May, the Soviet Union presented an important initiative: let every permanent member of the [UN] Security Council take the responsibility "to strictly observe the principles of noninterference and the non-use of force or threat of force in relations with the countries of these continents, and not to involve them in military blocs". On its part, the USSR has expressed a willingness to take on such a responsibility. The United States and its partners have not responded to this proposal, thus having demonstrated their unwillingness to renounce the use of force in the "third world".

Meanwhile F. Engels wrote: "force is only a means, economic advantage is the goal." It is apparent that in this case the striving for such an advantage outweighs any risk. It is too great! It is enough to recall the export of profits by corporations, and the payments on excessive debts that have now approached in the developing countries the difficult to grasp sum of a trillion dollars. And what about the unequal exchange and the "price scissors" for raw materials and finished goods? Here is an example: from 1980 through 1983, prices for rubber exported from the countries of Southeast Asia were artificially beat down by 23 percent. But during the same time, prices for American automobiles, for which this rubber is used in the production of tires, on the contrary have jumped. And not by 23 percent, but no more or less than by 37 percent! It is easy to understand who is being deprived of what and who has gained what. Is it not surprising in these conditions that there is a further decrease of a beggarly standard of life, and hunger from which no less than a billion people are now suffering?

The fact that Western corporations transferred labor-intensive factories there in recent years has not saved the developing countries which are being subjected to neo-colonialistic exploitation. The low price of manpower has attracted them. It is attracting corporations now, but already to a lesser extent: rivals in the form of robots and computers have appeared among the "native" workers. The rivals are deadly dangerous, and they are deliverers not from unbearably difficult work, but from work in general.

Meanwhile, unemployment in the developing world is great even without this, since feudal remnants and the lack of land rule in the countryside, forcing tomorrow's peasants to search for salvation in city (slums). But what do

they find there? "In today's growing cities of the 'third world'," wrote the magazine NEWSWEEK, "the influx of new inhabitants far outstrips the creation of jobs, and particularly now when modern industry is putting emphasis on technology rather than on manpower. In short, only a small handful of this billion of new urban dwellers who, as is expected, will appear by the year 2000 will essentially be able to find work. There is simply no money for achieving better results."

The money is going to something else: to attempts to meet with force the unpredicted, but inevitably powerful social explosions which the present-day situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America is fraught with, and in order to attempt to suppress progressive forces in developing countries and to contain these countries with a network of military bases.

By its actions, imperialism is a danger not only to the "third world", but to all mankind. And this means the struggle for its elimination is its common cause.

12810/12955

CSO: 1807/27

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING SEEN AS MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENT OF 1985

'Conflicting Trends' in Washington

LD290251 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] This is my last talk this year. The next one will be in 1986. The outgoing year has witnessed many memorable events, but I feel it will be no mistake to say that the most memorable of all was the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The meeting gave rise to hopes that the nuclear menace would subside and this might rightly be called, in my view, the most important political result of the year for the whole of humankind and a personal gain for everyone who values peace. On the threshold of 1986 people all over the world are wondering what will be the fruits of the Geneva meeting? Will they be able to ripen, or will they wither away because of those who put narrowly interpreted selfish interests and military profits before the fate of the world?

Here in the Soviet Union it has been noted with satisfaction that after his return from Geneva, President Ronald Reagan made several statements indicating that he takes the Geneva agreements in earnest and intends to bear them in mind in the coming period. Nor have we failed to notice a certain improvement in the tone of the pronouncements that are being made in Washington on subjects related to the Soviet Union. Here in the Soviet Union there have been no nuclear tests for nearly 5 months. But the moratorium expires in 3 days. The Soviet leadership took a definite risk in suspending underground nuclear explosions in the hope that this example would be followed by the United States. While we refrained from testing new weapon systems, the United States has been conducting such tests. However, while limiting the moratorium on underground nuclear explosions to 1st January 1986, the Soviet leadership emphasized the point that the moratorium could be extended if the United States joined it. A joint moratorium on nuclear weapons tests would be a herald of further strides in the coming year. It would offer a real chance of suspending and then halting the nuclear arms race. For ending the tests would mean ending the development of new types of weapons and it would provide a necessary pause for decision making on reversing the nuclear arms race.

(?But while noting such positive) factors related to the post-Geneva period, I feel I must also mention developments that give rise to concern. The U.S.

Congress has approved enormous appropriations for the Pentagon. Evidently there are many in Washington who continue to think in terms of the arms race and who, contrary to the Geneva accords, are bent on achieving military superiority. Another fabrication was produced just a few days ago alleging Soviet violations of Salt-II provisions. Although that treaty, through the efforts of certain American circles was not ratified by the U.S. Congress, the Soviet Union has strictly abided by all its provisions. It's a curious fact: The very people who did everything possible to prevent Salt-II from being ratified are now feigning concern about the observance of its provisions. Such contradictory facts point to conflicting political trends in Washington. On the other hand, there are signs of political realism, and on the other there is an inability to think in new terms, a mixture of selfishness and greed. But, on New Year's Eve, one doesn't want to dwell on such subjects. Let's hope that in the coming year, common sense will prevail. And, in wishing you a happy new year and peace and prosperity to you and yours, I'd like you to know that our country is prepared to do everything to preserve peace on earth.

'Right Psychological Climate' Exists

LD310817 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Vladimir Bolshakov commentary; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Soviet-American summit in Geneva was by far the most important political event of the year 1985. In this program the special correspondent of the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, Vladimir Bolshakov, shares his impressions of the summit:

"The atmosphere during the ceremony of signing the joint Soviet-American declaration of 21st November was hopeful and enthusiastic. In the declaration and in their speeches, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan voiced the hope that Soviet-American relations will begin to improve. In recent years many channels for Soviet-American dialogue were blocked and the Soviet Union is not to blame for that. For instance, the talks on arms reductions in Central Europe entered an impasse, and so much so that they were even dubbed the sleeping beauty.

"The two sides said at their summit in Geneva that they should refrain from waging war, conventional or nuclear, against each other. They mustn't seek military superiority over each other, and must make every effort to promote their relations in every sphere. The two leaders instructed their delegations to the Geneva talks to speed up the talks and arrive at concrete agreements on the basis of the accord reached by the two countries in January 1985.

"However, the Geneva summit failed to reach a clearcut agreement on the crucial issue of limiting strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons and preventing space from being militarized. No agreement was reached because of the stubborn American refusal to abandon the "Star Wars" program. So far, the American side has refused to comply with the agreement about the subject and goals of the Geneva talks. It's opposed to any moves that will prevent an arms race in space, not has it shown a wish for a practical reduction of nuclear

weapons. The American proposals made at the very end of the latest round of the talks would leave channels for a virtually unlimited build-up of strategic weapons and warheads and would do nothing to stop the nuclear arms race in Europe."

The year 1985 laid the foundation for developing Soviet-American dialogue at summit level. Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Washington in 1986 and President Reagan will come to Moscow in 1987. Vladimir Bolshakov continues:

"I read the American press and I met with American journalists. My impression is that the results of the Geneva summit are regarded as encouraging in the United States. The press spoke of a Geneva spirit and a revival of the relaxation although it described it as cool relaxation. Geneva must become the starting point for clear-cut agreements and above all security agreements."

According to the American press, President Reagan has expressed a personal interest in continuing the dialogue. Vladimir Bolshakov says:

"One thing that may have influenced the American President is the flow of letters the White House is getting in support of further progress in United States-Soviet relations. President Reagan is on record as saying that what has been achieved in Geneva must be fostered. The right psychological climate for this is there."

Is everybody in the United States in favor of this? After all there were reports in the American press that some circles, and above all the military-industrial complex, wanted to undermine the Geneva summit. Vladimir Bolshakov comments?

"Well Mr McFarlane, who has since retired, told newsmen at Geneva that the military-industrial complex has little influence on the American Government. but the largest share of allocations for the Strategic Defense Initiative is received by corporations headquartered in constituencies whose representatives are on the appropriations commissions. This is just one example of the influence exerted by the military-industrial complex on the legislature. The right-wing forces are trying to influence the administration so as to annul the spirit of Geneva as quickly as the spirit of Geneva in 1955 was annulled, when the leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France met there to discuss disarmament. At the time a great deal of pressure was brought to bear on President Eisenhower to induce him to abandon the policy of improving United States-Soviet relations. In the end, President Eisenhower realized what forces were behind that pressure, and he said that the military-industrial complex jeopardized the future of the nations and freedom and democracy. And right now the rightwing circles are pressuring the administration to make sure that the United States doesn't join the unilateral Soviet nuclear test moratorium. That lobby is trying to scare the United States public and mislead it into believing that the moratorium is a mere trick."

The soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is supported in practically every nation. Nuclear tests lead to the upgrading of nuclear weapons and damage the environment. If both sides abandoned nuclear tests the other nuclear

powers could follow suit and this could effectively stop the modernization of nuclear arsenals. The nuclear weapons would become obsolete and useless. Vladimir Bolshakov continues:

"Well, this is a shortcut to ensuring greater security. But the rightwing political groups, pursuing their selfish interests, don't have security on their minds. Anti-Soviet sentiments are encouraged in the United States, which has never done anything good to the American people in the past. The cold war and the Reds-under-the-beds crusades led to the witchhunts of Senator McCarthy, and the campaigns were directed against people who merely wanted to be decent and those who believed that peace and friendship with the Soviet Union is in the interests of the United States.

"I believe that the triumph of the Geneva spirit, translated into concrete actions to curb the arms race, is in the interests of all people on this earth. I wish the Americans all the very best in the new year 1986."

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CSO: 1812/065

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

TASS ANALYST VIEWS U.S. MILITARY CONTROL OF MICRONESIA

'Convenient Military Bridgehead'

LD140005 Moscow TASS in English 2318 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 13 TASS--By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov.

The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has approved a compromise version of an agreement on Micronesia and Marshall Islands and handed it over for further approval to the American Senate, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The agreement actually seals the annexation of Micronesia by the United States, drawing the final line under the semi-colonial status of the region's population.

The big group of islands--up to 2,000, scattered over an area of three million square kilometers and populated by 135,000 was under U.N. trusteeship following the end of the second World War. In 1947, it was handed over to the administration of the United States which pledged to facilitate the exercise of the right of its population to self-determination and independence in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Washington was far from being interested in the destinies of the Micronesian peoples, their national development and independence. The American rulers regard the islands first of all as a convenient strategically important military bridgehead which, according to the Pentagon, assures the American military control over vast territories of the Pacific Ocean on the distant approaches to the coasts of Asia, Australia and the Soviet Union. It is precisely from these military-strategic positions that the U.S. Administration has acted all along, ignoring the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the 25th anniversary of whose adoption by the U.N. General Assembly will be observed tomorrow.

The United States has turned many islands and atolls into nuclear weapon and missile testing grounds. Mushroom-like clouds of hydrogen bomb explosions raised on many occasions above the atolls of Bikini and Eniwetok, contaminating vast territories with radioactive fallout. Their inhabitants were evicted from their own homes.

Disregarding the interests of the native population, the Pentagon has developed in the region a powerful grouping of its naval force, set up its missile testing grounds on some islands at which not only intercontinental missiles, but also strike space weapons, an integral part of the "star war" program, are tested.

But what about compliance with U.N. decisions? Camouflaging its neo-colonialist positions, Washington condescended to allow the population of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands to control their own domestic affairs, but with great reservations to that: even the questions of trade, customs levies, export and import quotas, fishing, etc. are subject to strict coordination with the American administration.

And, of course, Washington firmly enshrined in the agreement its "inalienable right" to handle the questions of "defense and national security." The agreement also guarantees the use by the Pentagon of its missile testing site on Kwajalein Atoll for at least thirty years more.

Thus, the house approval of the agreement reaffirms that Washington firmly intends to continue its neo-colonialist, militarist course.

'Open Disregard for UN'

LD151636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Washington--The U.S. Congress has approved an agreement on the association of Micronesia with the United States on the basis of so-called free association. This agreement virtually puts a seal on the annexation of Micronesia by the United States, it gives a final legal basis to the semi-colonial status of this vast region.

Let me recall comrades, that Micronesia is three large groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean--about 2,000 in all--located in an area of 3 million sq km, with a population of about 135,000. After the end of World War II in 1947, in accordance with a decision by the UN Trusteeship Council, the administration of Micronesia was handed over to the United States, which in accordance with the Section 12 of the UN Charter pledged--and I quote--to facilitate the political, economic, and social progress of the population of the territory under trusteeship, its progressive development in the direction of self-government and independence. Has Washington fulfilled these obligations over almost 40 years of trusteeship? The answer is unequivocal. No, it has not fulfilled them. Moreover, from the very start the United States followed the course of swallowing up the Pacific islands and transforming them into its military strategic bridgehead.

In violation of a whole range of articles in the UN Charter, the islands of Micronesia have already been used for more than a decade for military purposes. Remember Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls where in the fifties hydrogen bomb tests were carried out. To this day these islands are unsuitable for life, because

of their radioactive contamination. The atoll Kwajalein is used as a target for intercontinental ballistic missiles. On Palau Island a major base for nuclear-powered submarines of the Trident class is being created. Storehouses for chemical weapons are located there as well. Guam Island is one of the largest U.S. military bases in the West Pacific. In order to secure and perpetuate its control over Micronesia, the United States first split up this vast region into puppet pseudostate conglomerations. And now it is a question already of its virtual annexation, under the banner of so-called free association.

Of course, the population of these islands cannot even dream of any kind of real freedom. After all, according to the agreement mentioned earlier approved by the U.S. Congress they are granted only the right to limited control over their own internal affairs, and dependent on big provisos at that. However, in this document Washington has firmly secured for itself the inalienable right to concern itself with the questions of defense and national security. In a word, everything is being done to turn Micronesia into one of the main military U.S. outposts in the Asia-Pacific region, which is considered to be especially topical in Washington in light of the growth of antimilitarist, antinuclear feelings in this part of the globe.

Today, it is exactly 25 years since the day the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples. And it is just on the eve of this date that the U.S. Congress is adopting a resolution that not only contradicts that important document but all universally accepted norms of international law in general as well. In this manner Washington is already demonstrating for the umpteenth time an open disregard for the United Nations Organization and for its charter and for the rights of peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

UN Denounces Militarization

LD260038 Moscow TASS in English 0010 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] New York December 25 TASS--Military activities of Western powers in the small territories governed by them have turned into the main obstacle on the way to the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. This has been pointed out by delegates of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly which adopted a resolution denouncing the militarization of colonies. The session came to a close here. The General Assembly demanded that the colonial powers dismantle immediately and unconditionally military bases and installations and refrain from creating new bases.

The U.N. follows with concern the NATO countries with the U.S. at the head using unceremoniously for their military purposes the archipelagos in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans which depend on them. The fate of Micronesia evokes special concern of the world community. The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved early in December an agreement on "free association" of Micronesia with the U.S.

Delegations of many U.N. member states drew the attention of the session to the fact that the illegal action taken by Washington against Micronesia constituted an impermissible violation of the U.N. Charter and of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

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CSO: 1812/62

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

U.S. ANTIWAR REPRESENTATIVES VISIT USSR

PM181401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Mikheyev: "Where Greed Is Dragging Them"]

[Text] A delegation of representatives of the leadership of a number of U.S. antiwar organizations was in Moscow 10-16 December. The delegation included Michael (Mayerson), executive director of the U.S. Peace Council; Roger Powers, disarmament coordinator of the "Concerned Priests and Laymen" Organization; Anthony (Palamba), coordinator of the "Mobilization for Survival" Organization (New England); (Ardel Khof), vice president of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom; and Richard (Ditts), executive secretary of the "Brotherhood of Conciliation" Organization. The U.S. champions of disarmament and negotiations were in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Answering a question from your correspondent, A. (Palamba) stressed that the U.S. monopolies which derive large profits from military business stand behind the development and subsequent testing and deployment of space armaments under the "strategic defense initiative" program.

"I call it the 'strategic offense initiative,'" A. (Palamba) said.

The implementation of the "Star Wars" project, M. (Mayerson) said, will extort \$1 trillion from taxpayers and will lead to a reduction in expenditure on social needs, health care, and education. The military corporations which obtain far larger profits from arms production than do civilian companies are thus calculating on living well for another 30 years.

"Nonetheless I am full of optimism," M. (Mayerson) stated. "The Soviet peace initiatives--the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and then their reduction and a moratorium on introducing antisatellite weapons into space and on nuclear explosions--have had positive influence on the peace champions movement both in the United States and in West Europe. Why, we ask ourselves, after 5 years of constant anti-Soviet rhetoric, is the U.S. President going to Geneva to meet with the Soviet leader? I see in this the result of pressure from public opinion, mobilized by the Soviet peace proposals. This fact contains the administration's tacit recognition of the costs entailed by a confrontationist course. And that opens the way to a new stage of political dialogue."

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AMERICAN WOMEN'S PEACE DELEGATION VISITS BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 27 October 1985 carries on page 4 a 350-word Azerinform report on the arrival of an American women's delegation in Baku. Bearing the slogan "America's working women are for peace," "these simple American women--workers, officials and teachers--who came to our country at the invitation of the Soviet trade unions, were in Baku. The delegation was headed by the electrician Gwen Winter. She said: "'Our trip to the Soviet Union is very important for myself and my companions. What we have seen here assures us that the Soviet people want peace.'" Another member of the delegation, Mary Kirrin, who represents a religious organization for peace in Sacramento, California, spoke out against military intervention in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

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CSO: 1831/411

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

SOVIET FILM-MAKER DESCRIBES MOVIE ON GENEVA SUMMIT

LD180100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A screening of a new documentary film, "Geneva--The Start of Dialogue," is now taking place in the Moscow Oktyabr Cinema. A group of cameramen from the Central Documentary Films Studio carried out the filming in Geneva, when the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan was underway there. The director, Oleg Uralov, told the All-Union Radio the following in a statement before the premiere:

The film is called "Geneva--The Start of Dialogue." Perhaps the title reflects most precisely both the substance of the film and, perhaps, the essence of that which took place in Geneva and in what the meeting achieved. Long before the memorable November days, the whole world was living in expectation of a Soviet-American summit-level meeting. We, Soviet cinematographers, also awaited this meeting, and the task which we faced was a complicated one. The difficulty amounted to conveying the importance and significance of the meeting through the means of documentary cinema journalism. We filmed in the streets of Geneva, we filmed interviews with foreign correspondents, interviews with Genevans, were interested in the views of ordinary people--what they thought of the meeting, interviews with members of the Soviet delegation, academicians Arbatov, Sagdeyev, and Velikhov, and all in all, the Soviet point of view could be heard in many mass media in full. [sentence as heard].

Not everything, of course, got into the film, but the main things are there. Obviously, we too were interested in the American journalists' point of view, and our viewers will see and hear interviews with American correspondents in the film.

Prior to the meeting and during the meeting, and already after the meeting, thousands of letters with one wish were being sent to two addresses, to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and to Ronald Reagan, to make the world more secure and to reach an agreement. You will see an episode in which a group of children from various countries of the world, who brought these letters for Mikhail Sergeyevich, are received at the Soviet mission, and you will see an episode in which Mikhail Sergeyevich receives a pacifist delegation from the United States of America, led by a prominent political figure, Jesse Jackson.

Much attention in the film is devoted to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's news conference which he held at the end of the meeting. Our film ends with the remarks that the world has not changed, the number of armaments of the planet has not decreased. But people's hope for the better has strengthened and that is the main thing.

Working together with journalist Nikolay Shishlin on the film, we tried to convey the whole importance of this historic meeting, the atmosphere of the talks there, and the hope which it gave to the world.

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CSO: 1807/150

WESTERN EUROPE

FIRST REPORT FROM NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT IN ROME

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 85 p 5

/Article by Izvestiya correspondent M. Ilinskiy: "Meeting With the Eternal City"/

/Excerpt/ Rome--IZVESTIYA staff correspondent Mikhail Ilinskiy has begun work in Rome. He graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in 1962, and has been with IZVESTIYA since 1966. For 8 years he was IZVESTIYA's staff correspondent in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He is a winner of the USSR Union of Journalists Prize.

My second meeting with Rome was a realistic, or to be more exact, a socioeconomic meeting here.

"What is on the minds of 57 million Italians these autumn days of 1985?" I asked Massimo Locci, who works for the magazine L'ESPRESSO.

"That question is like an enormous fan. If you try to open it, you will see an enormous number of problems of modern-day Italy--temporary problems and constant problems, tasks that are being accomplished and tasks that have gone unresolved for many years and will go unresolved for many more. Here is just a short list that could be drawn up from recent newspaper and magazine headlines: "Mafia, Terrorism, Missiles and Unemployment," "Poverty Grips More Than 10 Million Italians," "Enormous State Budget Deficit," "The Achille Lauro Affair and the Government Crisis," "A Wave of Strikes: Laborers and Office Workers Demand Improved Work and Living Conditions."

Questions of Italy's present and future are discussed in the presidential Quirinal Palace and the Kidzhi Palace (government), the Madama Palace (Senate) and the Farneze Palace (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and on Capitoline Hill (Mayor's Office), as well as in the buildings that house political parties, the homes of simple Italians and the small cafes on the streets of Rome and other cities in Italy. But the difficulties the country is encountering at the close of 1985 and the start of 1986 are not decreasing.

Inflation is an extremely acute problem and a daily topic of the mass media. Attempts to curtail its growth are unceasing. But at what cost? The funds

being found to combat this economic ailment, reduce the state budget deficit and make Italian production capacities more competitive in the capitalist market invariably lead to a worsening of the working people's material situation, a reduction in jobs, and thus, a rise in unemployment. According to trade unions' data, unemployment in 1985 passed the 3 million mark for the first time in the postwar period and this is all taking place against a dismal backdrop of increasingly high prices.

Is it just the unemployed who live below the standard "poverty line" in Italy? A special government commission, which could hardly be suspected of any bias, provided an answer to this question, which is frequently asked in Italy. Carmen D'Apicci, one of the commission's members, cited the following data: There are more than 10 million destitute people in present-day Italy, of which 53.4 percent are women.

At the same time, in an analysis of press, radio and television reports, one cannot help but see the enormous amount of funds withdrawn from the country's state budget and squandered on the fulfillment of dangerous NATO decisions. In the past year alone, expenditures by Italy's Ministry of Defense have increased by 30 percent. Outlays for the construction of new aircraft carriers, battleships and aircraft are reaching an astronomical figure. The deployment of American missiles on Sicily is turning Italians into hostages of a sort to Washington.

It is understandable that such a situation is causing acute anxiety among the majority of Italians, who take into consideration the existing reality in the world and have no desire for growing military confrontation, which is a threat to world civilization and all life on earth.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva elicited a wide response in Italy's political and social circles. Here is what Renato Guttuso, a major Italian artist, stated for IZVESTIYA's readers:

"These days have great historical significance. An important step toward strengthening security was taken at the Geneva meeting of the U.S. and USSR leaders. Reason must surely prevail; it is above all other human principles. Not simple optimism, but a realistic approach to the world's fate--that is what can preserve life on our planet."

Professor Enzo Zerilli of Sicily:

"The constructiveness and candor of Soviet leader M. S. Gorbachev's position is heartening. The very fact of the summit meeting in Geneva has enormous significance. We must exert all our efforts on behalf of the preservation of peace on earth and on behalf of disarmament and the prevention of a thermonuclear catastrophe."

This though, as it were, charts a path to the future, like a compass' magnetic arrow, pointing the way toward peace, cooperation and international security. I followed this compass of peace to my third meeting--with people who cherish the ideals of peace, progress and cooperation.

Rome's Piazza d. Repubblica is the site of a demonstration of construction-industry workers and office personnel. Rafael Serra, a mason, speaks:

"We are just a small stream in the total powerful current of the world antiwar movement. We know what a monstrous threat hangs over the planet. Through our actions we hope to make whatever contribution we can to the cause of strengthening peace and consolidating international security. We hope that the Geneva talks between the two great powers' leaders will make a concrete, positive change for the better in international relations."

"Italy adheres to a foreign policy directed toward development of the very widest cooperation among peoples," noted Emilio Rocci, general secretary of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

"Our country now holds one of the top spots among West European states in volume of trade and economic contacts with the Soviet Union."

In these days of late autumn, scarlet flowers are still ablaze in front of the Pantheon, on Piazza Navona, and Piazza d. Repubblica and on the ledges of Rome's buildings. They are flowers of hope and of new friendly meetings and business-like contacts on behalf of peace and cooperation.

A meeting with Italy is truly neverending.

13149/12228

CSO: 1807/124

WESTERN EUROPE

ROLE OF VATICAN IN QUESTIONS OF WAR, PEACE EXAMINED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 85 pp 57-60

[Article by A. Danilov: "Cool Winds from the Vatican"]

[Text] With the international situation sharply complicated through the fault of imperialism and the increased danger of nuclear war, the movement for peace and for preserving man's very first right--the right to life--is expanding and gathering more and more strength. There is a growing understanding that "never before has mankind been so terribly threatened as today,"¹ noted CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev.

Participation by representatives of religious, particularly Catholic, organizations and Catholic workers in the anti-war movement is becoming more noticeable than earlier. There is an uneasiness caused by the threat to all of mankind created by Washington's militaristic plans, especially by its attempts to turn outer space into a launching pad for qualitatively new weapons.

This situation is reflected in the views of the Roman Catholic Church on questions of war and peace. Despite the crisis it is going through, it remains a broad confessional organization influencing hundreds of millions of people.

The Vatican's position on the question of preserving peace is ambiguous. It depends on which forces in the Roman Curia--'renovationists' or conservatives--set the tone in solving not only church, but, above all, "secular" problems as well. Many of the Catholic clergy are truly concerned for the fate of peace and see it as their duty to promote a dialogue which would help to eliminate the threat of war. But there are also those among them who strive to use the complication of the international situation once again to offer society somewhat updated clerical solutions for social problems. The struggle between the 'renovationists' and conservatives has raged mainly around the future course of the church and its relations with the modern world.

The different documents of the Holy See, as a rule, contain appeals for preventing a nuclear catastrophe, limiting and reducing arms, peaceful settlement of crises and conflicts and eliminating centers of tension. But is

the Vatican doing everything in its power to promote the favorable processes in international affairs, a return to detente and effective implementation of understandings reached in Helsinki 10 years ago?

One would think that even the Vatican itself would answer this questions affirmatively. What is more, various congregations and secretariats, institutes and propaganda establishments of the Holy See sometimes openly express sufficiently well-reasoned opinions concerning the unused reserves of its foreign policy and that Vatican diplomacy could do much more for the benefit of peace. For understandable reasons, the matter does not go beyond talk.

But, undoubtedly, one must agree that just raising the question is important in itself. Incidentally, within the Catholic church the opinion is also expressed that the Vatican's appeals for peace are declarative in nature and addressed to no one in particular and that the question of who is responsible for continuing the arms race and complicating the international situation is passed over in silence. But the public statements by the Holy See on key international problems, furthermore, are characterized by a rather general approach and are often open to various interpretations.

Church propagandists usually justify such an approach by the fact that the Vatican is a special state formation not having its own army and arms and, therefore, they say, is incompetent in military matters. If one follows such logic, it would turn out, for example, that only those who possess space weapons could condemn the "Star Wars" plans. But this is absurd! Especially since the papal academy of sciences has for a number of years been studying the problem of limiting the nuclear and conventional arms race and using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. These questions were discussed at several sessions of the academy, in which prominent Soviet scientists also participated. In 1981 it adopted a "Declaration on the Consequences of Using Nuclear Weapons" and last winter was the initiator of an international meeting of scientists on the topic "Arming Outer Space," intended, as E. de Rovasenda, director of the academy's office, noted, "to give the world scientific information on the terrible consequences of 'Star Wars'."2

It is known that the participants of the meeting prepared a report on the inadmissibility of militarizing outer space, but in the spring and summer of this year numerous emissaries of the US administration persistently tried to persuade Vatican leaders "not to be in a hurry to publish this report." It was suggested that supposedly it is difficult for the Vatican to understand "purely military" questions. Nevertheless, understanding the danger of spreading the arms race to outer space prompted the Vatican to make public individual passages of the report in early July.

A quarter of a century ago the Vatican also did not have either an army or arms, but it stated specifically in John XXIII's encyclical "Pacem in Terres" (Peace on Earth, 1963) that the arms race could lead to more destructive world war. This document emphasized the need for settling problems and conflicts "not by military force, but through agreements and treaties." But at that time the 'renovationists' were setting the tone in the Roman Curia.

They claim there today that the problem of "church freedoms" takes pre-eminence over all other problems. Peace, they say, comes down to respecting man's religious rights, whereas war occurs as a result of their violation. In other words, preserving and spreading religion is offered as the way to strengthen peace.

It is precisely this point of view which Vatican representatives have repeatedly stated lately from the rostrums of the UN, UNESCO and other international organizations. Furthermore, every time they cast reproaches at countries not named directly, where, they say, "negative confessionism" is conducted, that is, where the ideas of atheism are propagandized. Since late 1984, the Catholic leadership has also been making statements that supposedly the world tension is caused by class struggle.

A number of Western researchers of Vatican policy believe that the problems of preventing war and reducing arms are of secondary importance for it compared to religious matters. In particular, P. Mariotti, a theologian by education who has worked for many years in different church centers and institutes of Italy, comes to such a conclusion. The Vatican, he believes, no longer considers efforts to preserve peace to be its number-one task. British publicist J. Bull is of the same opinion concerning the Holy See's policy.

Many church hierarchs consider "evangelization of peace" to be the Catholic Church's primary task, that is, Christianizing all aspects of private and public life. Practical application of the principles of the Holy Scripture, in the church's opinion, will deliver people from all forms of injustice.

Thus, the fundamental differences in the Vatican's approach in the sixties and seventies and today to the key problem of the day--preserving peace--today are obvious. Preserving its adherence in words to the principles of peaceful coexistence, with which the encyclical "Pacem in Terris" identified, today the international center of Catholicism openly demonstrates militant clericalism, asserting that supposedly only the church and religion are capable of providing an answer to all the most complicated questions of the age and to point out ways to overcome crises and the danger of military confrontation. Keen on verbiage about "violated religious freedoms," representatives of the Holy See persistently emphasize their intolerance of Marxism-Leninism and a sharply negative attitude towards anti-war speeches and the movement of peace advocates and towards the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

The episcopal conferences of Holland, Belgium and certain other countries have also taken essentially the same stand, as have a number of authoritative Catholic figures. For example, addressing a group of Italian generals and admiral, the editor-in-chief of the central Jesuit magazine CHIVILT CATHOLIC, B. Sorge, emphasized that not only is nuclear war immoral, but so is a policy based on the threat of using nuclear weapons. As evidenced by Italian press, pro-NATO circles were openly irritated at such a statement. Statements made by Archbishop Bernardin of Chicago and Archbishop O'Connor of New York in the House of Representatives' Commission on Foreign Affairs caused an equally negative reaction in Washington and NATO when they emphasized that stationing new American nuclear missiles in Europe makes the NATO doctrine of "flexible

response" calling for the use of "tactical" nuclear weapons especially dangerous.

Attempts by the Roman Curia to impart a "neutralist" nature to the pacifist activities of the clergy and direct them toward "non-bloc" slogans actually signify the unity of Vatican conservatives with U.S. ruling circles and their NATO partners, that is, with those forces which are in dire need of the church's support in conducting their militaristic policy. "Using religion to conceal Washington's policy," Professor N. A. Kovalskiy notes in this regard, "is in keeping with the more conservative swing in Vatican leadership, the departure from the neutralist trends of the sixties and seventies, and with the more frequent attacks on socialism and Marxism-Leninism."³

French bishops, as an example, have declared so-called "nuclear restraint" to be "morally acceptable," although regrettable, and spoken out in support of the policy of expanding the forces of such restraint. There still exist quite a few religious organizations which give their blessing to their governments' militaristic course and transform the idea of nuclear war against communism into religious dogma. In the US these include the Catholics for Christian Political Actions, United Citizens for Responsible Education, and certain others. They all essentially share fascist views.

Noteworthy in this regard is that the Vatican is perfectly calm towards such reactionary intervention of the clergy into international politics and is not at all about to rebuff Catholic organizations in the US, Latin America and Western Europe speaking out from extreme right-wing and openly militaristic positions. But where is this tolerance and restraint when it comes to the Czechoslovak Association of Catholic Priests "Pacem in Terres," for example, consistently adhering to the idea of peace and friendship among nations! In this case, directives are adopted (1982) forbidding bishops to participate in the work of this organization, and it is asserted that it supposedly promotes the idea of eliminating the Catholic Church in the CSSR. The Vatican is especially perturbed that at a regular congress (February 1985) the bishops discussed and approved a draft program statement in which they emphasize love and loyalty to their people, a readiness to follow the behests of Pope John XXIII and the provisions of his encyclical "Pacem in Terres," and a determination to fight for the preservation of peace.

The clergy in Latin America who are going along with the people and fighting for their freedom and happiness now, too, are evoking criticism and condemnation from the Vatican. It is common knowledge that the Sandinista government of Nicaragua includes three priests: the ministers of foreign affairs, culture and education. Nicaragua's representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) is also a member of the clergy. Under the pretext that the Church must not get involved in politics, the Holy See insists that they give up their positions. Nicaragua's Minister of Education Fernando Cardenal was expelled from the Jesuit Order in December 1984.

Thus, shortly after Pope John Paul II expressed disapproval to these priests during his visit there, specific sanctions against them followed. In January 1985, during the pope's scheduled visit to South America, it became known that similar measures were being prepared by the Roman Curia against Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Affairs Father Miguel D'Escoto if he did not resign.

Just recently UPI correspondent David Anderson wrote about the "complex contradictory policy which the Vatican is trying to pursue in the unpredictable area of relations between church and state in the diverse religious and political conditions taking shape in the world." Actually, the Holy See's practical activities indicate that it is trying to keep the masses of believers from making statements which could represent a real threat to the social and economic systems of the capitalist society and to the foreign political positions of the West, simultaneously pushing the churches in socialist countries toward anti-state positions. There is a definite parallel here between the foreign political actions of the Vatican and leading Western countries. The speech by the head of the Catholic Church during the presentation of credentials to him by U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican W. Wilson was significant in this sense. It emphasized that the "fundamental principles of the US are strictly parallel to those of the Holy See."

Speaking in Caracas (Venezuela) on 28 January of this year, Pope John Paul II stated that the conflicts between labor and capital can be avoided, but called the trade unions' demands "selfish."

The "Instructions on Certain Aspects of the Theology of Liberation," published in September 1984 with the approval of Pope John Paul II, became the first official Vatican document in the last quarter of a century characteristic in language and trend for the policy of the papacy during the "cold war" period.⁵

We all know that silence is sometimes more eloquent than words. It can hardly be considered incidental that the Holy See, so quick to reprimand those who fight with their people for social justice and against imperialist diktat, passes over in silence such flagrant acts of aggression as the American intervention in Grenada, the shelling of Lebanese settlements by U.S. warships, the undeclared war which the US is waging against little revolutionary Nicaragua, or the militarization of space started by the US.

In an interview published by the mass weekly ESPRESSO (30 September 1984), Jesuit A. Makki, dealing with Church propaganda matters at the Vatican, explained the reason for the Vatican's, putting it mildly, dualistic approach to the events and vital problems of today: "I think that pursuit of a tougher policy by both the United States and the Church can yield better results, that is, pressure on the USSR will force it to take stands more acceptable for us."

Right-wing circles of the Vatican make no secret of the fact that they consider communism to be its worst enemy, and agree to accept its existence only on conditions dictated by the Church. Here, for example, is how the well-known Italian Catholic sociologist-renovationist A. Ardigo characterized such a policy in the Rome magazine PANORAMA (5 November 1984): "Reagan is the only major politician sharing the world outlook prevailing in the Vatican today, in which the ideological aspect takes precedence. This explains the Holy See's harsh stand regarding the Soviet Union with ever-increasing attention to Anglo-Saxon countries which are viewed as potential allies."

Incidentally, last winter just before departing for Caracas, Pope John Paul II made an announcement about holding the next session of the bishops' synod in November 1985 to discuss implementation of the decisions of the Vatican II Council (1962-1965). This announcement, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, was made at a time when high-ranking officials in the Vatican were trying to strengthen discipline in the Church, fighting against what they consider growing disorder. Thus, they are essentially faced with revising the 'revisionist' policy (adjournment) followed by the current pope's predecessors.

The Vatican's foreign political documents contain quite a few appeals to observe human rights, of which only the freedom of worship, however, is proclaimed essential. But what do they think of women's liberation, for example, in the center of world Catholicism? In the papal encyclical "Laborem Exercens" (On Human Labor, 1981) it says a woman's place is in the home, nothing more. They say she also must play an "auxiliary" role in the internal affairs of the church, not seeking to revise established canons and dogmas.

In the Roman Curia they like to argue about the critical need to display mutual tolerance and restraint for the sake of peace, however, to a certain limit, as long as it does not concern their own interests. For example, D. del Rio, correspondent of the Italian newspaper REPUBBLICA, regularly covering Vatican subject matter in the paper, was originally authorized to accompany Pope John Paul II on his trip to four countries of South America (January-February 1985). But all the journalist did was come out with a several articles in January containing a number of critical statements by theologians and prominent Catholics concerning the Pope's frequent "pastoral visits," and del Rio was forbidden to accompany him.

As we see, certain circle in the Vatican place narrow ideological, parochial interests, so to speak, above the interests common to all mankind. But, as An. A. Gromyko and V. B. Lomeyko correctly note, "in the great war for peace, the dividing line does not run between the two social systems, not between individual countries or parties, but through all mankind--between those who have realized their responsibility for the fate of peace and those who want to re-make it in their own manner through deterrence."⁶

The fundamental policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state continues to remain unchanged--the fate of peace is in the hands of all people, regardless of their philosophical and ideological positions, and joint work for the good of mankind in the name of international security meets its overall fundamental interests.

The entire experience of contacts between socialist and capitalist countries shows that peaceful coexistence is linked to relations between states and does not apply to the ideological sphere or to the struggle between Marxism-Leninism and all the varieties of bourgeois and pre-bourgeois philosophy.

At the same time, international detente and establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence can help keep ideological conflict from turning into psychological warfare and a means of increasing tension and establishing a political climate in which it would be easier to unleash military conflicts and an arms race. In other words, "crusades" of various kinds, declaring one

country or a group of countries "evil" or the "devil incarnate" create a dangerous atmosphere and obviously run counter to the interests of eliminating the threat of war and strengthening peace.

Profound contradictions between states with different social systems are inevitable, but the struggle between communist and bourgeois ideology does not preclude the possibility of cooperating to maintain peace, mutual understanding and trust, and to condemn and oppose war hysteria, threats, violence, and manifestations of national hostility, racial discrimination and misanthropy. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have favored and continue to favor such cooperation.

At the same time, these measures would by no means signify either a reconciliation of ideologies or a relaxation of their confrontation; it is important only not to strain international relations.

Last winter in a conversation with political commentators, comrade A. A. Gromyko said: "A state may be small, but this does not mean that it cannot tell a large truth and cast a large vote in favor of peace and in condemnation of war, especially if small states also will work in one direction and work united."⁷ We are convinced, he concluded, that the forces favoring the preservation and strengthening of peace are more powerful than those favoring war and the arms race.

1. "Materialy vneorcherednogo Plenuma TsK KPSS" [Materials of a Special CPSU Central Committee Plenum], 11 March 1985, Moscow, 1985, p 12.
2. PRAVDA, 23 January 1985.
3. Ibid., 10 December 1984.
4. Ibid., 31 October 1984.
5. Concerning these instructions see: Potashinskaya N., "Before the Court of the Inquisition", NAUKA I RELIGIYA, 1985, No 4.
6. Gromyko An. A., Lomeyko V. B., "Novoye myshleniye v yadernyy vek" [New Thinking in the Nuclear Age], Moscow, 1984, 226 pages.
7. PRAVDA, 14 January 1985.

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CSO: 1807/075

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ITALY DEVELOPING--Correspondent Vladimir Savchenko reports from the Moscow representation of the Italian bank Credito Italiano on the developing trade links between Italy and the USSR. He said that over the last 15 years the mutual goods turnover between Italy and the USSR has grown by 10 times. Italian firms have received, for example, the following orders: construction of a seamless pipes works in Volzhskiy; participation in the creation of a second stage of the metallurgical works in Zhlobin; provision of automatic welding lines for production of new Zaporozhets models; equipment for production of the new Don combine; equipment for production of special panels for vegetable storage; and construction of three fashionable footwear factories in the USSR. Italy will receive from the USSR next year oil and gas, machine tools and instruments, and output from the metallurgical and chemical industries. The item concludes with an interview given by the director of the Credito Italiano representation, who speaks on the bank's cooperation with the Soviet Union. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Dec 85] /9604

CSO: 1825/27

EASTERN EUROPE

BOOK ANALYZES VOA PROPAGANDA AGAINST POLAND

LD161200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 16 Dec 85

["'The Voice of America' Against Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (TASS)--People's Poland has become the target of an unprecedented propaganda aggression by the United States, aimed at undermining the social structure, crude interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state, and fanning tension in East-West relations. Documents and facts, cited in the book "Panorama of Subversion. The Image of Poland in the 'Voice of America' Propaganda in the 1982-1984 Period," ["Panorama Diversity. Obraz Polshi v Propagande 'Golosa Ameriki' v 1982-1984 Godakh"] which has been published by the Interpress Publishing House, provide eloquent evidence of this.

The analysis of programs which official American propaganda puts out for Poland, carried out by the authors of the book, shows convincingly that the Voice of America, and also the radio stations Liberty and Free Europe, maintained by the CIA, serve as a weapon of ideological subversion and as a mechanism for sabotage, extensively used in U.S. foreign policy. It is no coincidence that those employed by this radio mouth-piece use methods worked out by specialists in the waging of psychological warfare. Moreover, they do not disdain recourse either to manipulating and juggling the facts, or to deliberate slander, or to brazen lies, hiding behind the argument about a "free flow of information."

These activities, the authors of the book point out, are aimed at shattering the foundations of socialism in the PPR, weakening its ties with its allies, sowing discord between Poland and its neighbors. Hypocritical attempts are being made to persuade the citizens of the PPR that the policy of discriminatory measures, pursued by the United States towards people's Poland, is, allegedly, a manifestation of "aid" and an expression of "sympathy" towards the Polish people. As if that were not enough, the Voice of America is vociferous in its advocacy of "re-examining the results of Yalta" and does not give up its attempts to whitewash the most reactionary, revanchist circles in the FRG which, to this very day, entertain illusions of the existence of the "German reich within the 1937 frontiers."

The propaganda aggression against the PPR, flying directly in the face of the universally accepted norms of international life, is a fiasco. No matter how the American "hawks" try, they will not succeed in isolating the Polish People's Republic in the international arena, in achieving destabilization within the country and a collapse of its economy. These provocative designs are doomed to failure, emphasize the authors of the book.

/12712

CSO: 1807/141

EASTERN EUROPE

TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SFRY

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 11, Nov 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Vladimir Marchenko, Chief Expert on Trade with Yugoslavia, Department of Trade with European Socialist Countries: "Soviet-Yugoslav Trade and Economic Relations"]

[Text]

On November 29, 1985 Yugoslavia marks the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution and proclamation of the Federal People's Republic.

The postwar period witnessed continued progress in Soviet-Yugoslav friendly relations and cooperation forged in the course of fighting a common enemy. The Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956 made by the leaders of the two countries, as well as other joint documents reflected the desire of both nations to promote diversified and mutually profitable cooperation based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference.

Economic relations are an important part of this cooperation. The basic principles underlying exchanges and settlements between the two countries are formulated in the Soviet-Yugoslavian Treaty on Trade and Navigation and trade and payments agreements. There are also other intergovernmental trade and economic instruments designed to foster all-around cooperation. Good headway has been made in realizing the Soviet-Yugoslav Agreement on Mutual Goods Deliveries for 1981-1985. In September 1980 the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia signed a Long-Term Programme of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which served as the basis for the growing all-round mutually beneficial cooperation envisaged during 1981-1990. In

March 1983 the Guidelines for Realizing the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for the period ending in 1990 were signed which particularized and expanded the provisions of the Long-Term Programme.

Over the last 30 years Soviet-Yugoslav trade turnover has increased dozens times to almost \$ 7,000 million in the current year. Under the 1981-1985 Agreement the Soviet Union has been exporting to Yugoslavia fuels, raw materials and engineering products in exchange for industrial consumer goods, foodstuffs, nonferrous metals, ships and some types of machines and equipment.

The trade turnover planned for 1981-1985 will be exceeded and reach, as estimates have it, about \$ 35,000 million. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's largest trade partner. Its relative share in Yugoslavia's trade turnover approximates 28 per cent. Yugoslavia is among the Soviet Union's ten largest trading partners. The following figure can give an idea of the physical volume of the two countries' trade turnover: in 1984 alone the freight exchanged between them approximated 19 million tons.

To assist Yugoslavia accomplish its economic stabilization programme the Soviet Union in 1981-1985 supplied to that country over and above the target figures of the Long-Term Trade Agreement the following products: oil, fuel oil, coking coal, gas, iron scrap, rolled steel, electricity, iron ore and some chemicals. The increased Soviet deliveries created favourable conditions for the Soviet Union to increase its purchases of traditional Yugoslav export goods such as footwear, garments, knitted goods, furniture, etc. The Yadrin and Belgrade stores in Moscow selling Yugoslav consumer goods are very popular with Moscovites and visitors to Soviet capital.

Mutual deliveries of ships and marine equipment hold an important place in the trade turnover. The Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's major partner in this area and has maintained solid, long-term relations with Yugoslav shipbuilders for some 25 years. Over this period Soviet orders included more than 130 sea-going vessels and floating craft with a total deadweight of 2,250,000 tons and some 90 river boats. Repairs of Soviet ships is

another active form of cooperation. Under the Agreement on Ship and Marine Equipment Deliveries for 1986-1990 signed in March 1985 the volume of deliveries in the next five years will reach \$ 1,500 million.

Another comparatively new form of cooperation is the participation of Yugoslav organizations in constructing and reconstructing industrial facilities in the Soviet Union. Over 1981-1985 they built compressor stations for the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, a tannery in the town of Rasskazovo, reloading complexes in the port of Reni, tourist and hotel complexes in the cities of Yalta and Sochi by the Black Sea, etc. Their high quality performance stands them good chances of winning new contracts.

A new impetus was given to enhancing Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in developing the agro-industrial complex by the conclusion of an intergovernmental Protocol on increasing cooperation in March 1984 providing, specifically, for the manufacture and export to the Soviet Union of equipment for handling, storing and processing agricultural produce and pesticides. The Yugoslav Beograd enterprise is expected in the 12th five-year plan period to take part in constructing farm product processing facilities in the Kuban area in the Soviet Union, including a confectionery, a factory manufacturing various packages, etc.

Yugoslavia's economic achievements in postwar years and its on-going successful economic stabilization programme are a good basis for the continued expansion and improvement of its economic relations with the Soviet Union. Over 1,000 Yugoslav enterprises and organizations demonstrated their achievements in various fields in the past 40 years of people's power at the industrial exhibition Yugoslavia Today held in Moscow in June this year. A wide range of goods was on show, including products of the mechanical engineering, metal-working, textile, furniture and other industries, all convincing evidence of good prospects for extending trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The exhibits were also indicative of the mutual interest of both countries in developing specialized and co-operated manufacture. This progressive form of cooperation is practised between Yugoslav enterprises and the following Soviet enterprises: the Volga automobile factory, the KamAZ heavy-duty truck plant on the Kama River, the Novokramatorsk walking excavator plant, etc.

The achieved level of trade turnover and increasing participation in the international division of labour put new demands on Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic relations the most important among them being higher quality and efficiency of the cooperation's indicators. The 23rd meeting of the Soviet-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation (Belgrade, June 1985) emphasized the need to extend specialized and co-operated production and ensure prompt use of the latest achievements of science and technology in the manufacturing industry having in view that mechanical engineering was the most promising area for increasing the mutual cooperation. The meeting set specific tasks concerning the coordination of prospective directions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and for establishing direct ties between the two countries' interested organizations and enterprises.

One of the priorities now is to draft the plans of economic cooperation for 1986-1990 and a long-term trade agreement covering this period. The first long-term trade agreement between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was signed in Belgrade on March 31, 1961. As the years passed this form of cooperation became very stable. It met both countries' desires to give their relations a long-term foundation with due account of each nation's five-year economic and social development plans.

During the last visit of M. Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, to the Soviet Union in July 1985 as well as in the joint Soviet-Yugoslav communique both sides welcomed the idea of drafting a long-term programme of economic cooperation for the period ending in the year 2000; they also

unanimously agreed that conditions were favourable for the continued extension of various forms of long-term, mutually profitable economic cooperation stemming from the steadily expanding trade turnover between the two countries.

Besides the promotion of bilateral relations the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia pay much attention to multilateral cooperation within the CMEA framework. For more than two decades Yugoslavia has been taking an active part in the work of many CMEA agencies and its international organizations and economic associations such as Interatomenergo, Interelectro, Intertextilmach, Interchim, Intermetall, the Organization for Cooperation in the Ball Bearing Industry and the International Association of Shipowners. Member-countries' agreements within the framework of the mentioned organizations make an essential contribution to increasing the trade turnover between CMEA countries and Yugoslavia and are considered when drafting long-term trade agreements and annual protocols on trade.

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English translation,
"Foreign Trade", 1985

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CSO: 1812/63

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

CAUTIOUS PRAISE FOR GUATEMALA'S NEW POLITICAL COURSE VOICED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 86 p 5

[Commentary by Nikolay Ognev: "The People are Waiting for Changes"]

[Text] The representative of the Christian Democratic Party Vinisio Sereso Arevalo officially assumed the post of president of Guatemala on 14 January. In the elections which took place in December of last year, he received the support of more than a million voters and thus became the first genuinely constitutional head of state in many years.

"The tragedy of Guatemala, which suffered for 31 years under the yoke of the military, is over" writes the leading Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. Since 1954, when the democratic government of President Arbens was overthrown with the help of American bayonets, this state of the Central American region was under the power of the darkest forces of reaction. By means of juggling and with the help of weapons the so-called "people's representatives" changed into generals' uniforms. And each of them excelled in propagating the cruelest methods of repression.

These years of medieval inquisition cost the Guatemalan people dearly. According to certain information, nearly 150,000 people were killed or disappeared without a trace. Tens of thousands were forcibly driven into "educational villages"--in reality concentration camps. Approximately 45,000 Guatemalans fled to neighboring Mexico, saving themselves from reprisals. Terror and cruelty, introduced into state policy, gave birth to protests and resistance on the part of progressive and patriotic forces, who with weapons in hand took up the struggle against the usurpers.

Vinisio Sereso promised to devote his first steps to the resolution of the most burning problems for Guatemala: ending terror, guaranteeing human rights and restoring democracy. The foreign policy doctrines of the new head of the Guatemalan state are also attractive to many inhabitants of the country. He spoke out for peace in Central America and openly stated his refusal to follow Washington's course in trying to achieve the isolation of Nicaragua. "Any isolation" he said in a conversation with journalists, "means opposition and we wish for peace, development of ties and integration."

Only time will tell whether the man assuming the post of president of Guatemala will be successful in returning the country to the bosom of "democracy for the people" and whether he will be able to withstand the pressure of the American administration, which is trying to "pacify" the Central American region for its own ends. However, it is already possible to state that the process of transformation in the country has begun and broad strata of the population, both in Guatemala itself and in many other countries of the Central American region, are welcoming it.

CSO: 1807/167-P

CHINA/FAR EAST/PACIFIC

INDOCHINA LEADERS 'REAFFIRM' SUPPORT FOR USSR ARMS POLICY

LD050210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 85

/Commentary by Stanislav Blazhenkov/

/Text/ A summit meeting of leaders of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea has taken place in Vientiane, the capital of Laos. The leaders declared their resolute support for the Soviet Union's principled position at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva.

Here is a commentary by Stanislav Blazhenkov:

The top leaders of the three countries of Indochina have reaffirmed their support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at precluding a nuclear arms race in space and at halting it on earth. Comrades Le Duan, Kayson Phomvihane, and Heng Samrin stressed that the Geneva meeting has created favorable conditions for stepping up the peoples' struggle for the establishment of lasting peace around the globe.

The peoples of the three fraternal countries of Indochina need peace for the implementation of their big plans for the creation of a new life. For this reason, they have been resolutely and invariably advocating the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and goodneighborliness. The Soviet Union consistently supports Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia's constructive proposals. Their implementation will promote a normalization of the situation and a consolidation of security on the Asian Continent as a whole.

The Soviet Union pays serious attention to the Asia and Pacific area. We have true friends and reliable allies in the area from neighboring Mongolia to socialist Vietnam. Speaking at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said: We are in favor of a broadening of the political dialogue between all of the states situated there in the interests of peace, goodneighborliness, mutual trust, and cooperation.

Indeed, the states of Indochina advocate such a dialogue with the ASEAN countries. Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as was noted at the Vientiane meeting of the leaders of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, they are struggling to avert the threat of war and to see that the trend towards solving contentious issues through negotiations grows stronger in interstate relations.

/12228

CSO: 1807/145

SOVIET-NORTH KOREAN CONSULAR CONVENTION NEGOTIATED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 50, 11 December 1985 carries on pages 855-869 the text of a consular convention between Moscow and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The convention consists of five sections with 45 articles in all. The sections are: I--Definitions; II--Opening of consulate and designation of consular employees; III--privileges and immunities; IV--consular functions; and V--concluding decree. The section defining the functions and duties of the consul and consular employees (section IV) includes, in addition to defending the interests of the government and citizens, "the development of economic, trade, cultural, sport, scientific and tourist relations" and also "to strengthen friendly relations between them [the two countries] in other ways." The consul himself, or person fulfilling the duties of the consul, is obliged to "ascertain by all legal means the achievements, conditions, and events in the economic, trade, cultural, sport, scientific and tourist life of the state to which he is assigned and to inform the government as well as interested persons of the state he represents." The document was signed by Andrey Gromyko, then USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs and DPRK Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam. The USSR Supreme Soviet ratified the agreement on 19 June 1985, and in Korea it was ratified on 12 June. Exchange of ratified credentials took place in Pyongyang on 7 August 1985.

/8918

CSO: 1807/144

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS MARKED

Greetings Sent

PM271534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council

Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet communists, the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the CPI National Council on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of your party's foundation.

The CPI's 60th anniversary is being celebrated under complex international conditions, at a time when the question of war and peace has become the paramount problem of our time, affecting the interests of all peoples. At the present stage of international relations, mankind is faced with the choice between survival and destruction.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that there is not, and there cannot be a sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in the nuclear age. This fundamentally important stipulation was confirmed at the Geneva meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders, who declared that a nuclear war must never be fought and that there can be no victors in it. The prevention of war accords with the aspirations of peoples of the whole world, who resolutely demand that the arms race be halted, that it be prevented from spreading to outer space, and that the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over mankind be averted. The CPSU considers that the most important task of mankind regarding the preservation of peace on earth can be achieved through the concerted efforts of all peace-loving forces which, through their joint actions, are capable of thwarting the dangerous schemes of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

Enormous changes have occurred in the world during the postwar years. Many peoples have liberated themselves from the oppression of colonialism and have gained national independence. The CPSU considers that every people anywhere on the globe has the sovereign right to march along its own path, the right to choose its friends and allies, and the right to independent and free development.

The CPSU is currently approaching its 27th Congress. The practical activity of the party and the whole Soviet people on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development reveals even more fully the potential and advantages of the socialist system. The congress will adopt a new edition of the party program, which envisages the balanced and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advancement toward communism. The CPSU program is a program for the struggle for peace and social progress.

In today's complex international conditions, particular responsibility for the fate of peace is born by communists, frontline fighters for the vital interests of the peoples. People in the Soviet Union highly value the CPI's active efforts for peace, against the threat of nuclear war. It makes a great contribution toward the development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations, which are based on the firm foundations of the USSR-Indian treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The friendship between our countries, which has been tested by time, accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples, and with the strengthening of the cause of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

We wish the fraternal CPI and all Indian communists further successes in the struggle to rally the left-wing, democratic, and national-patriotic forces for the purpose of consolidating the country's national independence, unity, and territorial integrity, and in the struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all Indian working people, for stepping up the communist party's influence among the masses.

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee

Conclusion Reported

PM021435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] Calcutta (West Bengal), 30 Dec--The 12th congress of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI-M] has completed its work here. It has adopted a basic document--a political resolution. It sets out the position of the CPI-M on the most important questions of the international situation and India's domestic policy and sets specific tasks for the party's activity for the forthcoming period.

The CPI-M assessed highly the Soviet peace initiatives including the moratorium announced by the USSR on any nuclear explosions. It sharply denounced the position of the U.S. Administration, which is refusing to follow the Soviet Union's example and is continuing to implement plans for

the militarization of outer space. It is emphasized that the attainment of real progress in the disarmament sphere is possible only on condition that Washington renounces the "star wars" program.

A large place in the political resolution is assigned to an analysis of the domestic situation in the country and of India's foreign policy. The document expresses full support for the Indian Government's peace-loving foreign policy course and points to the importance of the country's adherence to nonalignment and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. The CPI-M confirmed its resolve to struggle for the working people's vital rights and interests and the consolidation of the unity of left-wing and democratic forces.

E.M.S. Namboodiripad was reelected general secretary of the CPI-M.

/9738

CSO: 1807/164

MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA/SOUTH ASIA

PEACE SEEN RETURNING TO PUNJAB, ASSAM

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by V. Skofyrev: "The Plot Fails"]

[Text] Memory has reproduced scenes which could be observed repeatedly in Delhi during the 1960's and 1970's. It was an early January morning, the dawn had just begun to break over the horizon, and along Rajpath Prospekt, straight as an arrow, tens of thousands of people had already lined up. Both old and young wanted to attend the forthcoming festivities in honor of the Day of Republic where in front of the tribune where Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was standing emissaries from 22 states of the country would pass by either marching or on floats. The beautifully arranged festivities always ended up as a demonstration of the unity of the multifaceted India.

At that time would it have been possible to guess that the regional problems and the problems of the interrelations among several communities would be aggravated to the point where they would begin to threaten the integrity of the republic? Could anyone have foreseen that on the streets of New Delhi mine catchers would explode and the glorious daughter of India, Indira Gandhi, would die at the hands of terrorists? I do not think that anybody could have foreseen this. But nonetheless the aforementioned tragic events actually did take place, forcing Indira Gandhi's successors to take energetic steps in order to overcome the crisis situation.

What is the reason for the shocks the country has experienced? The Western press in its commentaries makes reference to the fact that India's 730 million population are divided by language, caste and other barriers. Of course in countries that have recently broken away from the colonial past, where a significant proportion of the citizens are still under the power of traditions and a religious awareness, this factor is one which must be taken into account. One should also point out the fact that the development of the economy along the capitalist path has led to a strengthening of social contradictions which moreover are observed under the conditions of the competition among various communities for jobs and their share of the state resources that are allotted to one state or another.

Punjab, a strategically important state which is located in the immediate vicinity of the capital, can serve as a typical example in this respect. On

its land the "green revolution" gathered force earlier and on a larger scale than anywhere else in India--this is what they called the restructuring of agriculture there on the basis of the introduction of machines, irrigation and modern agrotechnology. As a result the yields increased rapidly. Occupying an area of only 1.5 percent of the country's territory, Punjab now produces approximately 80 percent of all the wheat that goes for sale. The farmers who have become wealthy more frequently send their children to the universities for training.

The reverse side of the coin is the increase in the number of specialists with diplomas who cannot find work. According to certain data, in a state with a population of 16.8 million there are about 100,000 unemployed with higher and secondary educations. These disenchanted young people sometimes fall in with the separatists who have proclaimed as their goal the creation of some kind of "state of Khalistan" on the basis of Punjab.

But who, one asks, are the separatists? All one need do is note that the staff headquarters of their leading groupings are located in the United States, England and Canada and it becomes clear that the center of the plot against India is located beyond its borders. Speaking more concretely, the heads of the extremists are involved with the American CIA and other Western special services. This was again confirmed by the catastrophe of the Indian airliner which blew up over the Atlantic. It was established that the crime was perpetrated by saboteurs who had been trained in the United States. In our age when the role of young states on the international arena is becoming more and more appreciable it is not difficult to guess the interconnection between the strategic plans of imperialism pertaining to Asia and the sallies of the terrorists. Washington does not like the fact that the policy of India, which heads the movement for nonalignment, has become an obstacle on the path to the creation of new American bases on the continent and especially the militarization of the Indian Ocean. Under these conditions the groupings of fanatics who are ready to commit any crime have become a real godsend for the imperialist secret service.

The penetration of the extremists is facilitated by the fact that they find refuge in Pakistan. Counting on even more generous military deliveries from across the ocean the regime of Zia-ul-Haq has created camps on the territory of Pakistan where the insurgents are equipped and trained in guerrilla warfare. This is written about, incidentally, even in Western newspapers which can never be suspected of pro-Indian attitudes. Thus a correspondent of the London FINANCIAL TIMES states that the extremists return to India from Pakistan with weapons, sometimes they cross the border right at Punjab, and sometimes they use more remote and less accessible regions in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Naturally, national interests require that the Indian government strengthen their border protection. But the government of R. Gandhi devotes no less attention to political regulation, which should help isolate the extremists from the Sikh population.

The first element of this regulation was the signing with Longoval, the leader of the Akalidal (the political party of the Sikhs) an agreement which

envisioned satisfaction of certain demands of Punjab, particularly transferring to it the city of Chandigarh which now serves as the capital of two states at the same time. The second element is the decision to hold elections to the legislative assembly of Punjab. The fact is that in 1983 at the height of the demonstrations and rebellions the center was forced to disband the assembly and introduce presidential rule.

The reinstatement of the representative agencies of power corresponded to the interests of both communities--the Sikhs and the Induses. But certain politicians warned that the preelection campaign could again stir up passions between the communities. And these warnings were not without justification. For the terrorists had certainly not laid down their arms. First they managed to kill the popular Sikh leader Longoval and then several public figures.

Nonetheless the prime minister, taking a calculated risk, evaluated the moods of the Punjabis more correctly than his opponents did. About 53 percent of the voters, ignoring the threat of those in favor of the split and the appeals to boycott, participated in the elections. In other words, they registered the highest indicator of activity of the voters in all of the state's history. In the tense situation created by the extremists this fact acquired even greater significance than the results of the voting themselves.

As for the results of the elections they brought success to the party of the Akalidal, more precisely to the moderate wing headed by S. Barnala who called himself the successor of the late Longoval. When evaluating these results R. Gandhi pointed out quite justifiably that the electorate had rejected the path of force and come out in favor of unity in India. In a word, one could see a change for the better in the destiny of Punjab. To be sure, much will depend on the new administrative staff and on whether or not S. Barnala and his colleagues in the party will be able to withstand the pressure from the fanatics.

Political extremism can also be found in the northeastern part of the country, especially in the state of Assam. To be sure, as distinct from Punjab where those in favor of splitting are arrayed in the garments of religion, in Assam the main threat to the law has been regional nationalism. The leaders of nationalist groupings have developed a campaign to drive out the "foreigners" there. Who are these "foreigners?" Mainly immigrants from the former Eastern Pakistan who many years ago illegally crossed the border and settled in India.

The agitation of the chauvinists has paralyzed the activity of the local administration and caused disturbances which have resulted in the deaths of about 3,500 people in recent years. In this case the government has displayed political realism. As in Punjab it has concluded an agreement with local opposition groupings which while guaranteeing the rights of the indigenous residence of Assam at the same time envisions acceleration of their economic development. As a result the riots have ceased.

Thus if one were to try to sum up the balance of events in the two most restless states it would undoubtedly be positive. The plot to destabilize the situation in India is clearly failing.

On the other hand the situation on the republic's western border not only remains tense but is even tending to become worse. Pakistan is being rearmed at accelerated rates. Everything indicates that the Pakistani program for creating an atom bomb is in its final stage. Islamabad has at its disposal the means for delivering nuclear weapons--American F-16 aircraft. In September of 1985 the regime of Zia-ul-Haq received heavy armored troops carriers and howitzers from the United States.

The explosive nature of the situation is obvious. As the magazine MAINSTREAM notes, the modern kinds of weapons can be intended for only purpose--for the event of a war with India. And yet in the past conflicts on the subcontinent never ended with anything good for Pakistan. One asks how many bitter lessons have to be given by history in order for them finally to understand?

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CSO: 1807/54

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 11, Nov 85 pp 25-28

[Article by Nikolai Krainov, Executive Secretary, Soviet part of the Intergovernmental Joint Soviet-Angolan Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade: "Soviet Economic Assistance to Angola"]

[Text]

November 1985 marks the tenth anniversary of the independence of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan people, now building a new life, are tackling complex socio-economic problems, and persevering in their heroic struggle against the imperialists and racists waging an undeclared war against the Republic.

True to its internationalist duty the Soviet Union with other socialist countries has given and continues to give fraternal aid and support to independent Angola in its effort to rehabilitate and develop its national economy.

The leadership of the People's Republic of Angola appreciates the Soviet Union's help in consolidating the gains of the Angolan revolution. Agostinho Neto, the founder of the MPLA-Party of Labour and the first President of Angola, pointed out:

"Soviet assistance has played an important role in our historical development, in achieving our country's independence and its restructuring. This could not be otherwise, for the Soviet Union, justly leading the historical development of peoples, is building communism, having traversed a brilliant revolutionary path from exploitative society to socialism and proletarian internationalism."

Economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola is guided by the Intergovernmental Agreement of May 26, 1976, the Long-term Programme of Cooperation signed in January 1982 for the period up to 1990, and many other intergovernmental arrangements signed between 1976 and 1985.

Power engineering, agriculture, fishing, construction, the oil industry and geology, training local personnel,

health protection are among the principal areas of Soviet-Angolan economic cooperation.

Over 600 Soviet specialists are working in Angola, they include doctors, specialists in fishery, teachers and vocational training instructors, topographers, bridge-builders, power engineers, oil industry workers, ship-repairers, and consultants and advisers in a number of ministries and departments.

The Soviet Union has helped Angola set up and successfully run a motor-vehicle-repair school and three agricultural schools, each having 200 students, as well as a pedagogical industrial college for 600 students. There are educational branches for training cotton-harvester operators in Onga Zanga, irrigators in Lobito, power specialists in Lobito and Lubango, as well as seafaring school in Luanda for training specialists in fishery. With the assistance of Soviet teachers these educational establishments have put out over 3,000 workers and specialists with a secondary technical education. More than a thousand Angolans have been trained in educational establishments in the Soviet Union.

The Angolan leadership has highly appraised a form of assistance such as training by Soviet specialists of skilled workers directly on construction sites, as is the case, for instance, with the shipyard in Lobito and with bridge-builders. A topography school has been set up and is successfully functioning in Luanda with Soviet specialists' help.

For the oil industry, Soviet organizations have built, on "turn-key" terms, two tank farms in Malange and Porto Amboim with a total capacity of some 20,000 cubic metres, markedly helping solve the problem of rational distribution of oil products in the country, especially in the central provinces.

Angola's leadership is making every effort to increase the output of such staple agricultural crops as wheat, cotton and rice. Soviet organizations have given gratis assistance in setting up a state farm in Angola to grow wheat on a 400-hectare area and a cotton-growing state farm covering 500 hectares.

With the assistance of Soviet specialists and Soviet-supplied equipment, 2,000 hectares of arid lands have been irrigated. Soviet specialists in land reclamation have surveyed and identified some 32,000 hectares of lands suitable for irrigation and prepared documentation for the irrigation of 4,000 hectares. An agreement has been reached on setting up in the coming years another three cotton-growing state farms, each 5,000 hectares, a phytopathological laboratory and a cotton selection station. Planned also is the technical assistance necessary for building and equipping more workshops to repair farm machinery in Angola.

The two countries are actively co-operating in the power industry. Soviet specialists working as consultants in Angola's Ministry of Power, have with their Angolan collea-

gues, worked out a new control system for the country's power supplies and a scheme for the electrification of rural areas in the Malange province; work is in progress on a scheme for developing power engineering in Angola with the idea in mind of creating an integrated national power system.

Many Soviet power experts are working directly at power projects, they help operate and maintain power-generating equipment.

Fishery is an important trend in Soviet-Angolan cooperation. In accordance with the intergovernmental agreements now in force, the USSR is helping Angola investigate the fish resources in her coastal waters, train local specialists, develop fishing cooperatives, use modern fishing boats and create on-shore installations. For this purpose alone about 40 Soviet specialists have been sent to Angola.

With the aid of Soviet organizations the country's first fishing cooperative, Kilamba-Kiahxi, has started operations. Presented as gifts by the Soviet Union are four fishing boats, motor boats, fishing equipment, nets, and motor vehicles.

For several years now a joint Soviet-Angolan fishing expedition has been operating in Angola's coastal waters; the expedition has ten Soviet fishing boats.

Soviet specialists are also helping Angola manage its shipyard in Lobito. Over the period of cooperation the shipyard has repaired about 500 and built two fishing boats.

The agreement on cooperation in fishery envisages the Soviet Union helping Angola build a fishing port.

As a result of many surveys, Soviet geologists have compiled a geological map of the western part of Angola and continue their work on compiling a 1:1,000,000 scale map registering minerals. They have also worked out a scheme showing the distribution of mineral deposits and a tectonic map of the western part of the country.

Soviet-Angolan cooperation in public health is forging ahead. One hundred and fifty Soviet doctors are working in Angola's hospitals and medical institutions. Since the cooperation started medical aid has been given to some two million Angolans, over 90,000 operations performed, and 350 para-medical personnel trained from among local citizens.

In 1984 an agreement was reached on finalizing the construction and equipping hospitals in Luanda, Lubango and Malange. This year a project has been worked out for the construction of the hospital in Lubango; more materials and equipment are being shipped to a hospital where Soviet and Cuban doctors are successfully giving their services.

In the construction sphere, Soviet organizations are helping Angola strengthen her state-owned building-and-assembly organizations ENCOE and ECUAL; the parties are now considering the question of Soviet organizations participating in setting up a vocational centre for training local builders.

Soviet civil engineers have helped restore 14 road and railway bridges and a railway tunnel.

The two countries are successfully cooperating in reorganizing Angola's topo-geodetic service and carrying out aerophotography and topographic work over Angolan territory.

The Intergovernmental Joint Soviet-Angolan Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade considers the course of execution of the Soviet-Angolan agreements and determines the prospects of cooperation between the two countries. Formed in 1977, the Commission has held four sittings.

At its first sitting in May 1978 the Commission signed an Agreement on setting up an experimental farm for growing wheat in Angola, a Protocol on the terms of sending Soviet specialists to Angola, and also Guidelines for economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola for 1978-1980.

At its second sitting in March 1980 the Commission signed intergovernmental protocols on cooperation in integrating the power systems of the North, Centre and South of Angola and expanding the production of cotton and cereals in the country. In addition, the Soviet side undertook a study of the possibility of cooperation in building the Cacombo hydro-electric power station, exploiting diamond deposits,

developing the communal economy in towns, and bringing electric power to rural areas.

At its third sitting in January 1982 the Commission signed a Long-Term Programme of Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade for 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990. It was decided to hold sittings of the Commission once every two years; for the settlement of current questions it was decided to set up sub-commissions on planning, power engineering, agriculture, geology and mining.

The fourth sitting (March 1985) was devoted to reviewing the course of fulfilment of the Long-Term Programme of Cooperation and intergovernmental agreements signed between 1976 and 1984; the Commission also considered the course and prospects of Soviet-Angolan economic and trade cooperation.

Considerable work has been and is being done in the interim periods.

In accordance with its working plan, the Commission regularly organizes the sittings of the sub-commissions on planning, agriculture, power engineering, geology, and mining.

Also at its fourth sitting the Commission noted the successful development of cooperation in many sectors of the Angolan economy and defined the main Soviet-Angolan cooperation projects such as:

construction of the 500-MW Capanda hydro-electric power station

on the Cuanza river, which will nearly double the output of electricity in the country. In 1984 a tripartite contract was signed with Brazilian and Angolan organizations under which Brazil will carry out the construction, and the USSR will do survey and design work, supply and assemble the main power-generating equipment, effect general technical guidance and coordinate the work, and undertake the vocational training of Angolan citizens in the USSR. The station is to be commissioned in the early 1990s;

construction of a fishing port (a complete installation) in the south of the country that will include wharfs, ship repair yards, fish-processing enterprises, and a training centre;

setting up new and expanding existing building organizations in Angola;

extending the network of vocational centres.

Moreover, at the request of the Angolan side the USSR has confirmed its willingness to provide technical assistance in setting up three or four machine-and-tractor stations in the country's agricultural zones and a meat-packing house to process 25,000-30,000 head of cattle a year in Huila province, complete equipping a base able to repair and maintain Soviet aircraft at Luanda airport, and work out a scheme for developing the country's petrochemical industry.

The Commission at its last meeting paid much attention to the further development of trade relations between

the two countries which are now very stable. The volume of their mutual trade has an upward tendency chiefly due to the export of Soviet plant and machinery besides other goods needed to strengthen the Angolan economy. An improvement in the exchange of information has facilitated the possibility of foreign trade organizations to export and import goods, that were mentioned in different-level trade talks held between 1982 and 1985. The USSR's participation in Angola's first international fair in Luanda (November 1984), the organization in Angola of specialized exhibitions by Soviet foreign trade organizations were also of assistance in this respect.

The Angolan side expressed its thanks to the Soviet government for the automobile servicing station in Viana transferred to the Angolan government as a gift, for the Soviet specialists' assistance in providing after-sale services for Soviet-supplied machines and equipment, and for training Angolan technical specialists in the Soviet Union and Angola. At the same time the need for a broader long-term character to be imparted to the two countries' cooperation in the area of after-sale services for plant and machinery was pointed out.

To promote the mutually advantageous trade and place it on a long-term basis, an understanding was reached on signing, within the framework of the Trade Agreement of May 26, 1976, now in force, an agreement

on mutual goods shipments for 1986-1990.

The Soviet delegation to the fourth sitting of the Commission was received by José Eduardo dos Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola, Chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour, who highly appraised the Soviet Union's contribution to the establishment and consolidation of the independence of the Angolan economy and the great efforts of Soviet specialists who are fulfilling their internationalist duty with

honour while working at the Soviet-Angolan cooperation projects.

To be held at the end of 1985 will be the Second Congress of the MPLA-Party of Labour, where, the main guidelines for the social and economic development of the country for the period 1986-1990 will be determined.

The on-going economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola will assist the consolidation of Angola's economy.

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CSO: 1812/63

- END -